



PUBLIC HEALTH

IN

1968

IN THE URBAN DISTRICTS OF
SHIPLEY
BINGLEY
BAILDON
DENHOLME

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1968

SHIPLEY URBAN DISTRICT

BINGLEY URBAN DISTRICT

BAILDON URBAN DISTRICT

DENHOLME URBAN DISTRICT

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

INTRODUCTION

To the Chairmen and Members of the Health Committee of the Urban Districts of Shipley, Bingley, Baildon and Denholme

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Registrar General's mid year estimate of the population of the Division was 70,770 as against 70,220 in the previous year. In Shipley there was a reduction of 200 more than balanced, however, by an increase of 500 in Bingley and 200 in Baildon. The return for Denholme remained unchanged. The variation within the Division is largely accounted for by an excess of births over deaths and local movement of population.

There was a slight decline in the number of live births and the increase in the death rate was largely related to the occurrence among aged persons. After two record years of infantile mortality there was an increase, the majority of deaths under one occurring in the first week of life; the stillbirth and perinatal mortality rates remaining low.

Housing

Clearance of the major areas of unfit houses within the Urban districts nears completion and generally only scattered groups of housing await clearance. A considerable number of old houses require modernisation and the housing policy in this direction in the next decade is likely to occupy the local authorities fully.

Sites for Health Centres

The acquisition of land for the provision of modern health centres which will accommodate General Medical Practitioners and Local Authority services is required centrally in Shipley and Bingley. Eldwick, at present served by mobile unit, is in need of a mini-clinic and replacement of the Wrose Clinic opened in 1948 will need consideration.

Community centres are lacking in the more densely populated industrial parts of the towns served by adjoining housing estates in the interests of youth, aged persons and young families.

Mental Health

There is a serious lack of provision for the surveillance of patients suffering from mental illness in their own homes and at work. Priority should be given to the employment of skilled qualified personnel to co-operate with Medical Practitioners and Psychiatrists. The present establishment

barely copes with the care and sustenance of the distressed mind in the community.

I am indebted to the staff of the Department for their work throughout the year in maintaining the standards of preventative medicine against the ever increasing pressures of the service. My thanks are due to the Chairmen and Members of the Health Committees for their continued interest and to our colleagues in local health authority departments and hospitals for their advice and co-operation.

Yours faithfully,

W. G. Smith

P U B L I C H E A L T H C O M M I T T E E S

1968 - 1969

SHIPLEY	The Chairman of the Council:	Councillor R. Martin
	Chairman:	Councillor T.M. Duggan
	Vice-Chairman:	Councillor E.A. Armitage
	Councillors:	C.G. Eden, K.D. Hemingway, F.G.F. Howson, J. King, E.E. Mason, N. Moxon, P.M. Philips, P. Riley, F. Thornton, J.P.
EINGLEY	The Chairman of the Council:	Councillor E.T. Fox, J.P.
	Chairman:	Councillor K. Marshall
	Deputy Chairman:	Councillor K. Stretton
	Councillors:	M.R. Ackrpyd, A.R. Bentley, J.P., P.R. Boothman, M. Calvert, Mrs. F.M. Davey, J.R. Escritt, E.L. Hall, T.F. Shaw,
BAILDON	The Chairman of the Council:	Councillor F. Atkinson, J.P.
	Chairman:	Councillor G. Mountain
	Deputy Chairman:	Councillor J. Mahoney
	Councillors:	A.W. Booth, F. Clough, C. Pilkington, J.P., L. Robinson, J.P., R. Townson
DENHOLME	The Chairman of the Council:	Councillor F.J. Fielding, J.P.
	Chairman:	Councillor G.A. Stubbs
	Vice-Chairman:	Councillor N. Shackleton
	Councillors:	L.W.J. Channon, E. Nicholson, D. Sharp, Mrs. D. Slater, D. Walsh, J.P., J. Whitaker

O F F I C E R S

Medical Officer of Health: J. Battersby, M.B., Ch. B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health: R.A. McGregor, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.Obst. R.C.O.G.
(Resigned 30th September 1968)

Senior Public Health Inspectors: Shipley R. Walker, D.M.A., * + X
Bingley J. Aveyard, * ♀ Deputy, W. Horne, * X
Bailldon R. Clark, * +
Denholme W.H. Blackburn, * +

Additional Public Health
Inspectors

Shipley F. Bilney, * + X ♀
M.C.D. Pedley, * +
C.R. Witham, * +
Bingley R.I. Marsden, *
Bailldon H. Pearson, *
Denholme K. Coe, * +

Smoke Control Inspector (Bingley) A. Robertshaw

Technical Assistant (Shipley) F. Jones

Senior Clerk F.G. Falkingham, D.P.A.

- * Meat and Foods Inspectors Certificate of the Royal Society of Health
- X Smoke Inspectors Certificate of the Royal Society of Health
- ♀ Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing
- * Certificate of Public Inspectors Education Board.

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS, 1968.

	Shipley	Bingley	Baildon	Denholme	Division
Population Estimated Mid 1968	29,280	25,090	13,710	2,690	70,770
<u>Live Births</u>					
Legitimate	390	437	200	37	1,064
Illegitimate	26	26	20	6	78
Total	416	463	220	43	1,142
<u>Stillbirths</u>					
Legitimate	4	5	1	-	10
Illegitimate	1	-	-	-	1
Total	5	5	1	-	11
Total Live and Stillbirths	421	468	221	43	1,153
<u>Deaths under 1 year</u>					
Legitimate	11	8	6	2	27
Illegitimate	-	-	1	-	1
Total	11	8	7	2	28
<u>Deaths under 4 weeks</u>					
Legitimate	8	5	3	1	17
Illegitimate	-	-	1	-	1
Total	8	5	4	1	13
<u>Deaths under 1 week</u>					
Legitimate	6	4	3	1	14
Illegitimate	-	-	1	-	1
Total	6	4	4	1	15
<u>Deaths All Causes</u>	370	319	161	43	893
Percentage of Total Births occurring in hospitals, nursing homes, etc.,	87.5	93.7	88.4	79.2	89.9
Percentage of Deaths occurring in hospitals, nursing homes, etc.	59.6	37.9	60.2	65.1	49.0
Estimated number of dwellings	10,585	10,602	5,150	1,093	27,430
Rateable Value of District (1st April)	£968,882	£815,221	£440,607	£70,273	-
Product of Penny Rate (1968/69)	£3,800	£3,200	£1,824	£280	-

<u>CRUDE RATES</u>	Shipley	Bingley	Baildon	Denholme	Division
Live Births	14.21	13.45	16.05	15.99	16.14
Deaths - All causes	12.64	12.71	11.74	15.99	12.62
Infective and Parasitic Diseases excluding Tuberculosis but including Syphilis & Other Venereal Diseases	0.09	0.08	-	0.37	0.06
Tuberculosis - Respiratory	0.07	-	-	-	0.03
- Other	-	-	-	-	-
- All forms	0.07	-	-	-	0.03
Cancer	3.07	2.71	2.33	2.60	2.73
Cerebro-vascular disease	4.85	4.82	4.30	4.46	4.72
Circulatory disease exc. Cerebro-vascular disease	1.64	2.07	1.46	4.83	1.88
Respiratory Diseases	1.54	1.55	2.19	1.86	1.68
Maternal Mortality	-	-	-	-	-
Infant Mortality - Total	26.44	17.28	31.82	46.51	24.52
- Legitimate	26.21	18.31	30.00	54.05	25.38
- Illegitimate	-	-	50.00	-	12.82
Neo-Natal Mortality	19.23	10.80	18.18	23.26	15.76
Early Neo-Natal Mortality	14.42	8.64	18.18	23.26	13.13
Still Births	11.88	10.68	4.52	-	9.54
Perinatal Mortality	26.13	19.23	22.62	23.26	22.55
Percentage of Live Births which were illegitimate	6.25	5.62	9.09	13.95	6.03

COMPARABILITY FACTORS

Births	1.07	1.03	1.03	1.20	-
Deaths	1.01	1.02	1.04	1.01	-

ADJUSTED RATES (Crude Rate multiplied by Comparability Factor)

Births	15.20	19.01	16.53	19.18	-
Deaths	12.76	12.97	12.21	16.14	-

Comparison with:

Comparison with:	Births	Deaths	Neo-natal Deaths	Perinatal Deaths
	(adjusted rates)		(Crude rates)	
Administrative County	17.8	12.6	12.1	25.0
Aggregate of Urban Districts	17.9	12.9	13.1	25.8
	(Crude rates)			
England and Wales	16.9	11.9	12.4	24.7

STATISTICAL SUMMARY - 1951/61 Census

Population

	Acres	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Nos	Intercensal Change	
									1961	1951
									Per Cent.	
Baildon	2,831	12,151	5,721	6,430	10,131	4,685	5,446	2020	19.9	
Bingley	11,418	22,272	10,243	12,024	21,568	9,864	11,704	704	-3.3	
Denholme	2,536	2,597	1,206	1,391	2,587	1,223	1,364	10	0.3	
Shipley	2,184	29,758	13,968	15,790	32,680	15,206	17,474	-2922	-8.9	
	18,969	66,778	31,143	35,635	66,966	30,978	35,988	-188	-0.3	

Private Households

	1961	1951	Increase	Per Cent		1961	1951	Increase	Per Cent
			+	-					
Baildon	4,341	3,458	883	25.5		4,381	3,441	940	27.3
Bingley	8,012	7,340	672	9.2		8,321	7,269	1,052	14.5
Denholme	978	939	39	4.2		996	937	59	6.3
Shipley	10,482	10,780	-298	-2.8		10,598	10,408	190	1.8

Population

Registrar General's Annual Estimates

	Shipley	Bingley	Baildon	Denholme	Combined
1952	32,620	21,700	10,020	2,608	66,948
1953	32,740	21,780	9,905	2,604	67,109
1954	32,780	21,390	10,040	2,590	67,300
1955	32,470	21,790	10,420	2,600	67,230
1956	32,200	21,660	10,740	2,620	67,220
1957	31,910	21,670	10,360	2,640	67,080
1958	31,630	21,710	11,130	2,610	67,080
1959	31,380	21,850	11,240	2,550	67,020
1960	31,120	22,090	11,440	2,550	67,200
1961	29,880	22,430	12,090	2,560	66,960
1962	29,680	22,990	12,380	2,580	67,330
1963	29,360	23,350	12,640	2,560	68,410
1964	29,300	23,820	12,940	2,590	69,150
1965	29,550	24,230	13,210	2,630	69,620
1966	29,790	24,350	13,420	2,660	70,220
1967	29,480	24,590	13,460	2,690	70,220
1968	29,280	25,090	13,710	2,690	70,770

POPULATION NOTES AND VITAL STATISTICS

The mid year population estimate by the Registrar General was 70,770.

Births

The total at 1,153 live and stillbirths (1,142 live and 11 still) was slightly below the previous year's total of 1,168. The stillbirth rate at 9.5 remained low and there was a slight fall in the illegitimacy rate from the previous year.

Deaths

There was a slight rise in the death rate although the predominant causes of death remained the same. These, particularly among aged people, were circulatory disorders and heart disease, malignancy and central nervous lesions.

Infantile Mortality

There was a rise in this rate from 13.0 to 24.5 in the current year. Twenty-eight children under one died, a majority being during the first four weeks of life. The perinatal mortality rate represented by stillbirths and deaths during the first seven days of life was 22.5 - a useful gauge of the efficiency of the maternity services within the Division.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The Division comprises four Urban Districts - Shipley, Bingley, Baildon and Denholme. The primary industry is wool manufacture, but a considerable population engage in other heavy industry.

Shipley is a compact industrial town of about 30,000 people. The principal industry is the manufacture of worsted cloths but other industries include light and heavy engineering, joinery, building, footwear and plastics, all of which contribute to diversification of occupational resources.

In the post war period about 3,600 houses have been built, two thirds by the Council and one third private. This is exclusive of 690 at Coach Road and Hoyle Court, Baildon, by Shipley Urban District Council. Nearly 3,000 unfit houses in clearance areas have been demolished, or are in course of this.

An industrial estate was introduced at Dockfield, a new central area shopping centre and a projected business area will replace obsolete houses

and other premises without impinging on the extensive open spaces and parks within and adjoining the town.

Bingley Under the Housing Acts extensive development has been undertaken by the Council in the centre of the town, at Cullingworth, Crossflatts, Wilsden and Cottingley. Provision for elderly persons has been met by accommodation at Ashfield Court and Myrtle Court and additional housing progress includes 189 flats at Crossley Wood and others at Crossflatts and Mornington Road. A County Home at Cottingley affords residential accommodation for 55 elderly persons.

Progress effected during 1968 was as follows:-

1. 18 flats were completed at Crossflatts, Bingley.
2. 9 maisonettes erected at Mornington Road, Bingley.
3. 48 houses, bungalows and flats, either complete or in course of erection at Cullingworth.
4. 69 houses and bungalows completed at Wilsden.
5. 25 houses and flats under way at Peel Street, Bingley.

Mini-clinics have been erected at Cottingley and Cullingworth and it is hoped to find land for an additional one at Eldwick.

Rapid progress has been effected in the clean air programme which should be completed within a few years.

Baildon This is an ancient village whose staple woollen industry goes back to the 15th century. The town largely comprises, however, modern development which in the last 40 years has extended right up to the moors. Industry, which is principally sited on the lower tier, comprises woollen manufacture, engineering, dye works and synthetic fibre production. There has been considerable development of private housing throughout the Urban District. The Council own over 1,000 houses and bungalows, many of the latter reserved for elderly persons. More than three quarters of these have been erected since the last war. New schools, including a grammar school, add to amenity and the clean air programme should be completed by 1970. Demolition of the residue of unfit houses offers no long term problem against the resources of the Urban District.

Denholme The environs are rural but the centre of the town remains predominantly 19th Century type with a high percentage of back to back houses. The town is industrial in character and the periphery has scattered hamlets and farms. Basic industries are associated with wool although a silk mill, jutinery, stone quarry and sawmills provide occupation.

EMPLOYMENT

Immigrant labour which supplements the high demand for skilled and unskilled workers in textiles, transport, and the nursing services, is available locally but most of these workers live in Bradford. Consequently we have not been subject to the social pressures evident in other areas during an extensive programme of rehousing. The Assistant Manager at the local office of the Department of Employment and Productivity reports as follows:-

" Apart from August, when there was an increase in the number of unemployed young persons, the wholly unemployed register remained constantly around the 380 to 400 mark throughout the period January 1968 to October 1968. Then in November and December instead of the increase normally expected at this time of the year the numbers unemployed began to fall and have continued to do so right up to the date of this report.

Short time working in 1968 was negligible.

Throughout the year there were indications that industry in the area became increasingly busy and this trend was reflected in the gradual increase in vacancies notified to this office.

The year ended on an optimistic note and it now appears that this optimism was justified in view of the continuing decrease in unemployment."

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

The General Practitioner service provided through the Executive Council under the National Health Service Act, coupled with pharmaceutical, ophthalmic and dental services, remains the basis of curative and much preventive medicine. For many years, the day-to-day work of the District Nurse and Midwife has been associated with the clinical guidance and experience of the family doctor. Where practices are 'fringe', patients are cared for by the Health Visitor on an area basis.

HOSPITAL SERVICES AND LIAISON

A comprehensive range of hospital services is available for acute and chronic sick at convenient distances from centres of population. Large cities attract medical and surgical specialties: nevertheless, a wide range of comprehensive care has been provided by the local hospitals in Shipley and Bingley served by local medical practitioners whose patients have readily available the advice of visiting consultants.

Shipley Maternity Home has for many years given the neighbourhood a convenient service, enabling doctors to attend their own patients during

confinement and lying-in. The services of consultant obstetricians, gynaecologists, and paediatricians are provided. In addition to skill, knowledge and experience, these small hospitals offer a friendly atmosphere important in the recovery of the patient, less evident in large institutions. Furthermore, they present a sphere of usefulness for a range of surgical and medical cases, especially in elderly persons. General and local hospitals are in daily contact by letter and telephone with the Health Department, and personal contact has been established between the Almoner in hospital and Health Visitor at the Town Hall.

(a) DIABETIC AFTER-CARE

Nurse Barnes again attended the Diabetic Clinic at regular 3 weekly intervals where there is every opportunity to discuss patients' individual problems with the Consultant in charge.

65 new patients were referred for supervision in 1968.

16 patients died

9 removed out of the area

Total number under supervision at the end of December 1968 was 171

611 home visits were paid.

(b) GERIATRIC UNIT AT ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, BRADFORD

(Consultant Dr. MacCuish)

During the year there have been visits to the Geriatric Unit. After-care visits were paid by Health Visitors to ascertain whether any help was needed in the form of domestic help or nursing equipment. In addition, at the request of Dr. MacCuish, visits were paid to patients who were on the waiting list for admission to hospital either for a holiday stay or a longer period.

HOSPITALS WITHIN HEALTH DIVISION 4

THE MATERNITY HOME, SHIPLEY

(Bradford 'A' Group)

Twenty beds are available for patients before and after confinement. Matron arranges admission contacting where necessary Consultant, General Practitioner or the Health Department. The discharge of each patient is notified to the Health Department. Staff comprises - 1 Matron; 6 Sister-Midwives, full-time; 1 staff-Midwife, full-time; 1 staff-Midwife, part-time; 4 Nursing Auxiliaries, full-time; 5 Nursing Auxiliaries, part-time. Two nurseries provide cot accommodation for infants, eight upstairs and twelve downstairs.

SALT'S HOSPITAL

A General Practitioner Unit with 24 beds. It is staffed in the day time by Matron, 2 full-time Sisters, part-time Nursing Staff and Nursing Auxiliaries. Night staff comprises part-time Sisters and Nursing Auxiliaries.

Services provided:-

(a) Physiotherapy	Daily
(b) Out-patients	"
(c) X-ray	"
(d) Consultant Surgeon	Once weekly
(e) Consultant Psychiatrist	" "
(f) Consultant Physician	On call
(g) Consultant Pathologist & Haemotologist	3 sessions weekly

BINGLEY HOSPITAL

There are 59 beds for general medical, surgical and gynaecological cases. The hospital is administered by the Airedale Hospital Management Committee through a House Committee. There are 9 senior staff and a number of additional part-time State Registered Nurses, 15 Assistant Nurses and 10 part-time Assistant Nurses. Out-patient facilities and a number of consultant departments are available as follows:-

Surgical	3 sessions weekly
Medical	1 session weekly
Psychiatric	1 session fortnightly
Gynaecological	1 session fortnightly

A modern X-ray unit is attached to the hospital. Physiotherapy - 8 sessions are held weekly in a new department.

RELATED HOSPITALS SERVING DIVISION 4

(a) Expectant mothers were admitted to the Maternity Home, Shipley: Bradford Royal Infirmary, Consultant and G.P. Units: St. John's Hospital, Keighley, (G.P. Unit and Specialist Maternity Unit): St. Luke's Hospital, Bradford: Cawder Ghyll Maternity Home, Skipton, and Halifax General. Provisions for abnormal cases are supplied at St. Luke's, Bradford, and the Consultant Maternity Unit, St. John's, Keighley. Beds are usually available for all mothers who seek hospital accommodation, usually at the hospital of choice.

(b) Infectious disease cases are referred by the General Medical Practitioner directly or through the Health Department to Leeds Road, Bradford, or Morton Banks, Keighley. Admissions and discharges are notified weekly to the Public Health Department. We are indebted to Doctors Beach and Barker, the Consultant Physicians, and Matrons and staff of these hospitals for their continued assistance.

(c) Chronic sick (usually elderly persons) are admitted variously to Raikeswood, Skipton; St. John's, Keighley; Thornton View, Bradford; Heaton Royds and Stoney Ridge, Shipley, or Calverley, Pudsey, through the respective Hospital Management Committees of Bradford 'B' and Airedale Hospital Management Committee Groups.

(d) Infirm aged were accommodated in County Welfare Homes at Thornton View, Clayton; The Shroggs, Steeton; Hillworth Lodge, Keighley; 'Goodville', Keighley; 'Littlelands', Cottingley, and 'Hallcroft', Shipley.

(e) Cases of mental and nervous disorder are admitted either to High Royds or Scalebor Park. A Unit for the relief of chronic alcoholism under Dr. O'Brien, and a Unit for adolescents under Dr. Berg have been opened at Scalebor Park. Drug addicts are referred for consultant advice to Dr. Dransfield at Lynfield Mount, Bradford.

There is a rapid increase in the demand on Health Visitors to determine priorities for admission of elderly patients. Early warning of discharge enables the Health Visitors to ascertain the needs of the patients about to leave hospital.

AMBULANCES

Shipley and Baildon

The Ambulance Depot is sited in Dockfield Road, Shipley. I am indebted to the County Ambulance Officer for the following report on the Service for the year 1968:-

1. Patients

(a) Admissions	1498
(b) Discharges	812
(c) Transfers	572
(d) Out-patients	10939
(e) Accident patients	333

2. Analysis of Patients

(a) Stretcher	2946
(b) Sitting	1121
(c) Emergency	926

In a digest by Mr. V. Whitaker, O.B.E., County Ambulance Officer of the West Riding County Council, reprinted from the County Gazette, the writer remarks on an annual increase of 4.4% and a rise of from 338 to 468 patients carried per thousand population, between the years 1948-67.

Centralisation of specialised departments, development of casualty services, geriatric and psychiatric departments expanding and an increased bed turnover all contribute to rising pressures. Increase of staff, fleets, and improved methods of communication only palliate the insistent demands.

Mr. Whitaker emphasises the need for a searching examination at hospital level of the principles and methods of authorisation and the degree of accountability for requests calling on the service of the ambulances. He recommends the inception of a liaison ambulance committee with representatives from local authorities, including administrative medical and para-medical personnel. He instances a survey between the Regional Hospital Board and ambulance authorities whereby over a period of 10 years at one large hospital, although the total patient attendances rose by 12%, use of ambulances fell by 29%. In 1957, one in eight out-patients travelled by ambulance: in 1967 one in 12 in this experiment. The urgent need is to study operational patterns of hospital groups and find where savings in vehicle time can be effected.

THE CREMATORIUM, NAB WOOD, SHIPLEY

This is sited in Bingley Road, adjacent to the chapel of the cemetery. As the table shows, cremation has increased locally and a considerable urban area around is served which includes Shipley, Bingley, Baildon, parts of Bradford, and farther afield. The Medical Officer of Health and his Deputy are approved by the Home Office as Medical Referees and the Clerk of the Council's Department, Town Hall, Shipley, complete legal formalities.

Cremations at Nab Wood

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Shipley	228	261	275	256	258	227	269	233	264
Division (4 UDCs)	465	505	509	506	510	525	582	533	571
Rest	395	382	426	444	453	443	459	465	546
Total	860	887	935	950	963	968	1041	998	1117

DAY NURSERY

The Day Nursery at Park Street, Saltaire, provides accommodation for 50 children.

DOMICILIARY SERVICES FOR THE AGED

The National Assistance Act of 1962 empowered Local Authorities to provide meals and facilities for recreation for elderly persons either directly or through voluntary agencies. Premises, staff and equipment, including furniture, may be made available by Local Authorities to voluntary agencies. The intention was to enable elderly persons to remain in their own homes and either reduce or avoid unnecessary stay in hospital or nursing home. This Act extended power of provision in directions already being explored in this area both by voluntary agencies and Local Authorities. The main features of provisions for the elderly have been discussed in previous Annual Reports; the ultimate aim being a comprehensive range of provisions from recreational facilities for the healthy aged to the highly specialised equipment of curative and preventive medicine should ill health supervene. It is obvious that improved housing provisions will be needed to replace obsolete sub-standard premises perforce occupied by so many elderly persons.

Shipley

Mr. D.L. Stewart, Secretary of the Shipley Old People's Welfare Association has supplied the following information:-

Attendance at the four Havens has been much the same as previous years. Many half day and full day trips were organised by the Havens.

A combined Christmas party and concert was held in December at the Victoria Hall, Saltaire. Coaches and private cars were used to take people to and from the Hall.

Bingley

A happy and successful year had been enjoyed once again by each of the three centres due to the devotion of time and energy of all the officers and helpers. Myrtle Park's Balance Sheet had shown a loss but they were financially sound. The Eldwick and Gilstead and Crossflatts Centres were run on a financially good basis.

Membership	-	Myrtle Park	90
		Eldwick and Gilstead	84
		Crossflatts	<u>144</u>
			<u>318</u> Total

Meals on Wheels - Mrs. Atkinson, in charge of Meals on Wheels, gave a Figure of 6,764 meals served during the year - an increase of 970. The full quota available are now being supplied both from "Littlelands" kitchens and the Hospital.

Day Centre for the Handicapped - held each Wednesday. Mr. Bailey (Divisional Welfare Officer) submitted a short report. The average attendance 17, occasionally up to 21. Lunch is served by the W.R.V.S. Meals on Wheels. The County Secondary and Bingley Teachers' Training College students occasionally attend as part of their course on voluntary service.

"The Little House" organised by Miss Bruce and the W.R.V.S. had been open now for more than a year. The Round Table hoped by the success of their "Sponsored Walk" to further the idea by providing a meals centre.

Congratulations were given to our Chairman, Mr. Flanagan and his Committee whose Bingley Flower Fund Homes' second project was nearing completion. The whole scheme would now house 42 needy elderly people.

Baildon

Mr. Chapman reports on the work of the Baildon Aged Persons Welfare Association as follows:-

The Social Committee reports a year of progress, membership increasing and averaging about 120 a week, an increase of 20 over the previous year. Activities included a carol service at each Haven and outside events included concerts and visits to pantomimes, coach tours in spring and autumn, and day trips in the summer.

An Easter Parade was held and members helped with an Annual Flag Day in July. The Annual Christmas party was attended by almost 200 people. There are now 24 visitors who visit elderly people confined to their own homes.

The Meals on Wheels Committee has given an uninterrupted service during the year; 27, 000 meals have been distributed since the inception of the scheme.

Mr. Chapman reports that the organisation of old people's welfare is becoming gradually more centralised and controlled, and a comprehensive questionnaire has been returned to the National Association completed to influence Government Grants towards the work in which the Associations are engaged.

Denholme

This old and well established voluntary organisation provides a wide range of social activities at the Mechanics Institute in the interests of the community with natural emphasis on the well being of the elderly. Visitation of the infirm and sick in their own home is undertaken by members and the active lady members of the Association interesting themselves in occupational therapy.

A Meals on Wheels Scheme provides for 12-14 persons twice weekly.

NURSING AND ANCILLARY SERVICES FOR THE AGED

In the normal course of her duties, the District Nurse for a major part attends to the well being of the aged and infirm during illness. The Health Visitor links up with her in socio-medical problems and also contacts other social workers in this sphere.

The Divisional Welfare Officer has supplied the following notes on hospital accommodation available for the elderly in Bradford, this Division and adjoining County areas.

Thornton View, Bradford.	Accommodation for 191 residents, male and female. Lift installed which assists residents unable to negotiate stairs.
Hillworth Lodge, Keighley.	Accommodation for 153 residents, male and female. This establishment is scheduled for closure 1970/71.
Shroggs, Steeton.	This home is in the Skipton Welfare Division and as far as is known accommodates 20 females.
Woodville, Keighley.	Accommodates 20 male and female residents. This is an adapted property - no lift available.
Crow Trees, Rawdon.	Accommodation for 20 female residents. This is an adapted property - no lift but a ground floor bedroom is available for five residents unable to negotiate stairs.
Burley Hall, Burley-in - Wharfedale.	Accommodates 27 residents - male and female. No lift but a ground floor bedroom for five female residents available. An adapted property.

Littlelands Court, Cottingley	These are all purpose built homes with lifts installed. Each home accommodates 3½ male and female residents. There are single and double rooms only in purpose built homes.
Moor Court, Ilkley	
Heather Court, Menston	
Hall Croft, Shipley	
Manorfield House, Horsforth	
Park House, Bradford	Accommodates 22 male residents. Ground floor bedroom available for residents not able to negotiate stairs. No lift installed in this adapted property.

In addition, patients are also admitted to Cheshire Homes and homes run by voluntary organisations, i.e. Home for the Blind, Keighley, Home for the Blind, Pudsey, British Legion Homes, St. George's House, Harrogate etc.

The larger establishments throughout the County administrative area are to be closed within the next few years. New homes, purpose built, are in the course of construction at Keighley and Otley and should be opened early in 1970.

Chronic sick accommodation is provided at:-

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) Calverley, Bradford | (4) St. John's, Keighley |
| (2) Stoney Ridge, Shipley | (5) Thornton View, Bradford |
| (3) Heaton Royds, Shipley | (6) Raikeswood, Skipton |
| | (7) Bierley Hall, Bradford |

Systemic illness may be cared for in the General Hospital Service at the large hospitals of the Bradford 'A' or Keighley Groups. Mentally disturbed senile persons are nursed at Lynfield Mount, High Royds Hospital or Scalebor Park, Burley. Convalescent facilities and Nursing Homes for the service of elderly persons are also provided by either Hospital Management Committees or Local Health Authority.

(Refer to later parts of the Report for Home Nursing, Midwifery, Health Visiting and Home Help)

HOME WARDEN SCHEME FOR PRIVATE AND OTHER PROPERTY

There are many elderly persons living alone who are able to look after themselves but are nevertheless grateful for someone to keep a watchful eye on them. The Home Warden is responsible for the oversight of such persons whose names have been submitted to her, usually on the recommendation of the Health Visitor. She calls on the person each day excepting Sunday to see that all is well and, if necessary, summon the Medical Practitioner and inform the Health Department of any needs of the elderly person visited.

Number of homes visited during the year - 331

Number of wardens employed -	Shipley 11
	Baildon 2
	Bingley 5

CHIROPODY SERVICE

The County Council's scheme approved by the Ministry of Health under the National Health Service Act, 1946, provides free chiropody for elderly persons, expectant mothers and the physically handicapped.

The services are administered directly from the office of the Divisional Medical Officer on behalf of the County Council. In Shipley, Baildon, Denholme, Cullingworth and Wilsden, clinic premises are used, being either owned or leased by the local health authority. In Bingley previous arrangements hold whereby patients who attended the surgeries of approved chiropodists continue to do so.

All chiropodists who serve the County in the Division are registered as such by the Ministry of Health. No full-time chiropodists have been or are employed and all undertake work on a sessional basis. Reference to tables appended below gives some indication of the scope of the service. Relief afforded elderly people and the help given them in pursuing everyday activities is difficult to over-estimate, for disabilities of the foot are frequently the culmination of neglect earlier in life and failure on the part of the community to provide and practise preventive chiropody in youth. Rapid development of the chiropody service as part of the National Health Service has been, as in the case of the Home Help Service, an invaluable contribution to domiciliary care and general well being.

Chiropody Treatment 1968

District	Number of patients treated			Number of treatments given		
	At home	Elsewhere	Total	At home	Elsewhere	Total
Shipley and Baildon	342	957	1299	2116	4590	6706
Bingley	222	485	707	1001	2708	3709
Denholme	28	63	91	147	337	484
TOTAL	592	1505	2097	3264	7635	10899

Type of Patient	Number treated	Number of Treatments
Persons of pensionable age	2077	10770
Physically handicapped	19	128
Expectant mothers	1	1
TOTAL	2097	10899

MARRIAGE GUIDANCE

Many well balanced individuals encounter marital or domestic difficulties precipitating emotional stress and are glad to seek advice and help provided by a branch of the Central Marriage Guidance Council.

Carefully selected Marriage Guidance Counsellors give advice on preparation for marriage, and the guiding principles recognise that a successful foundation for marriage is vital for both a happy family life and the welfare of society.

Apart from individual cases interviewed and personal consultations, considerable educational work is undertaken locally among women's gatherings, mixed adult groups, youth groups, grammar school groups, and other associations.

FAMILY PLANNING

The following figures are extracted from the Annual Report of the Pennine Branch of the Family Planning Association. Mrs. B.A. Levitt, clinic secretary, reports:-

" The Shipley Clinic had another busy year, but experienced a slight fall in patient attendances after the first quarter. The three doctor session was discontinued in favour of a two doctor session which has proved adequate. We had a few changes of doctors in 1968 but we are pleased to say we have found a further excellent permanent doctor in Dr. Crawshaw.

The I.U.D. Clinic has held monthly Monday evening sessions, but these have not been as busy as we would have wished, and we are hoping to improve on this in the coming year.

The lay workers have always helped in every way to keep the Clinic running smoothly, for which we are most grateful, and here mention must be made of Mrs. Margaret Kay, our indefatigable Hon. Secretary for many years, who handed over this post early in the year and finally left us for Lincolnshire, where her husband is now a Probation Officer. We miss her and could never thank her enough for all she did for the Clinic and for the Branch.

The Clinic would like to thank Major Booth for his help throughout the year.

SHIPLEY FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC
 (Member of Pennine Branch of Family Planning Association)
Return, January 1st to December 31st, 1968

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
No. of sessions	140	120
No. of new patients	361	254
No. of first visits (1968)		898
No. of transferred patients	71	50
New patients using Oral contraceptive	133	102
New patients using I.U.D.	47	42
Cytological smears	252	218
Referred by family doctor	84	58

PROBLEM FAMILIES

The Co-ordinating Committee with the Medical Officer of Health as Chairman meets as required and reviews both cases and policy. Meetings are well attended by representatives of the County Welfare, Education and Children's Departments, the Department of Health and Social Security, the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and other voluntary organisations. Officers of the local authority's Health and Housing Departments also attend.

(a) Number of problem families	89
(b) New cases added to list during the year	4
(c) Cases removed from the district	3
(d) Cases taken off the list	-
(e) Number of rent guarantee cases	13

HOME SAFETY

For several years three Home Safety Committees composed of voluntary persons representing Bingley and Denholme, Baildon, and Shipley respectively have functioned in this area. Meetings are well attended and keen and interesting discussions arise, while the local members have been most helpful in promoting interest in the subject. Each Committee is linked with Ro.S.P.A. and is represented at the Annual Conference and the Northern Region of Conferences.

It is regrettable how unaffected and even unaware many people are of the great toll of death, suffering and disability inflicted by wholly preventable home accidents. Ro.S.P.A. for many years have now campaigned

both nationally and locally drawing attention to the facts without however any apparent diminution in the figures. This does not mean that good has not emerged: it may simply be that a rising trend has been reduced. Experts in each field of the subject, for example electricity, gas and fire services, have given of their advice and service; manufacturers and business firms sacrificed time and money co-operating. Each aspect of the subject has been studied, for example age groups that are prone, the various types of housing difficulties contributing to accidents, the dangers of falls, burns and fires. There remains wide public indifference until the individual is immediately affected in his or her own home.

In this area the local Home Safety Committees have striven to redress this indifference and have emphasised the importance of educating youth in the common dangers arising in the average home.

Baildon

Mrs. Edwards, secretary of the Committee, reports as follows:-

The 6 bi-monthly meetings were held as usual during the year. During the year County Councillor Duncan tendered his resignation, due to pressure of work. Mrs. Dean also resigned as she is taking a course in preparation for entering a teacher training College.

During the summer months, propaganda stalls were manned at various church fetes, competitions being organised for the children; small prizes were awarded. The 'County' glove puppets were borrowed for one fete and the show proved very popular. Competition themes were 'Garden Safety', 'Flame proofing' and, in the case of the puppets, general Home Safety rules.

Leaflets, bookmarks, and other Ro.S.P.A. publicity material was on display or distributed in suitable places, such as the Town Hall, Library, and Women's organisations, not forgetting the Mothers' Club at the Clinic. The Clinic, schools, and play groups were included as recipients of Christmas publicity material.

A delegate attended the National Congress at Southport, and we were represented at two of the Yorkshire Area meetings; transport problems proved too much for attendance at those held at Bridlington and Tees-side.

In response to an appeal for financial help, the Local Council have this year increased our grant by £13 to cover the estimated cost of Water Safety propaganda (on a basis of £1 per thousand population).

Bingley and Denholme

Meetings were held during the year. Talks, demonstrations, posters and propaganda material was distributed. A competition was held and decorated floats provided at local Galas.

SUMMARY OF ROAD ACCIDENT STATISTICS
FOR SHIPLEY - 1968 (COMPARATIVE)

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>
Total accidents	400	433	340
Fatal	3	4	3
Serious injury	41	57	34
Slight injury	81	87	75
Without injury	229	242	189
Dogs	46	43	39

Persons killed or injured

(a. Killed, b. Seriously injured, c. Slightly injured)

<u>Classified</u>	<u>a.</u>	<u>b.</u>	<u>c.</u>	<u>a.</u>	<u>b.</u>	<u>c.</u>	<u>a.</u>	<u>b.</u>	<u>c.</u>
Pedestrians	2	19	33	2	24	32	1	14	32
Pedal cyclists	-	1	7	-	4	7	-	1	9
Mopeds and scooters	-	5	6	-	-	6	-	2	2
Motor cyclists	-	5	8	-	7	14	-	3	11
Pillion- scooters	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
- motor cycles	-	3	2	-	2	2	-	1	1
Sidecar passengers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drivers - car or taxi	1	2	18	2	7	22	2	9	14
- other vehicles	-	2	2	-	3	9	-	2	5
Passengers - P.S.V.	-	2	7	-	5	7	-	-	6
- other vehicles	-	5	19	-	5	20	1	10	34
Total persons	<u>3</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>114</u>

Children under 15 years

(included above)

Pedestrians	-	6	16	-	10	11	-	2	11
Pedal cyclists	-	1	2	-	3	3	-	1	6
Passengers	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Pillion	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Accident occurrence times

Peak accident times were: 4 p.m. to 5 p.m. (32), 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. (42), 12 noon to 1 p.m. (36), 8 p.m. to 9 a.m. (29).

Saturdays (74) and Fridays (78) were the worst days for accidents.

<u>Causes (attributed)</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>
Drivers and cyclists	216	261	195
Pedestrians	48	47	32
Passengers	5	9	4
Dogs	56	51	53
Other animals	-	1	-
Obstructions	3	1	3
Vehicle defects	2	3	10
Roads	14	15	9
Weather	9	13	13
Cause not traced/other factors	47	32	21

Pedestrian crossings

Light controlled	1	-	-
'Zebra'	-	4	4

Road Surface conditions

Dry	215	233	151
Wet	120	139	127
Snow or ice	12	14	21
Not known	7	4	2

Speed limit

30 m.p.h. restriction	336	358	278
40 m.p.h. restriction	11	25	21
No speed limit	7	7	2

Junction and Type of Control

'T'	69	80	57
'Y'	4	1	5
Crossroads	16	16	11
Roundabouts	2	1	3
Police or authorised person	-	-	-
Traffic lights	5	6	4
Halt sign	5	8	3
Slow sign	13	15	4

The Breathalyser test

The new law relating to drinking and driving came into force on 9th October 1967. Comparative late night accident occurrence times for the three month period October - December are as follows:-

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>
10 p.m. - 11 p.m.	5	2	-
11 p.m. - 12 midnight	7	2	11
12 midnight - 1 a.m.	2	-	3

RECUPERATIVE HOME TREATMENT

There are two recuperative Homes for mothers and children in need of rest and change of air who cannot leave their young children behind. Homes are available for the school and pre-school child, and there are six recuperative Homes for adults. Nine cases were admitted during the year.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 - SECTION 47

This is designed to help persons who, suffering from grave chronic disease, or, being aged or physically handicapped and living in an insanitary environment, are unable to devote to themselves and are not receiving from others proper care and attention.

Under the original Act, application was submitted to a Magistrate's Court for removal of such persons, but later an accelerated procedure was introduced whereby application can be made to a Justice of the Peace in an emergency. It was not necessary to utilize this Section during the year, alternative provisions being secured for the few cases that came under consideration.

WELFARE OF HANDICAPPED PERSONS

This is administered by the Divisional Welfare Officer, and his staff, whose office is opposite the Town Hall in Kirkgate, Shipley.

The Medical Officer of Health is, however, notified on Form B.D. 8 of certain blind persons, and the Health Visitors enabled to contact cases where advice (for example, on cataract) is appropriate. The department also arranged transport and assistance for blind persons to visit the Consultant Ophthalmologist.

A number of physically handicapped persons are included in the provision of chiropody and others associated with voluntary services such as Meals on Wheels. The Welfare Officer notifies the Divisional Medical Officer as new cases are added to the list of handicapped persons. Visits are mutually arranged by the Divisional Welfare Officer and the Divisional Medical Officer to welfare homes within the Division.

LABORATORY SERVICE

The Public Health Laboratory Service is a free service within the National Health Service designed to assist in the diagnosis, prevention and control of infection. The work is essentially micro-

biological and the only other pathological investigations undertaken are those associated with bacteriological and biological problems. Specimens may be submitted by Doctors, Veterinary Surgeons, Dentists, persons acting on behalf of the Medical Officer of Health such as Health Inspectors and Health Visitors, or representatives of official bodies. Specimens cannot be accepted from private persons. Routine specimens examined fall under two main headings - (a) medical and (b) sanitary.

(a) Medical

A comprehensive service is offered for diagnosis, treatment and prevention of bacteriological, viral and mycotic infections. Each laboratory can call in the services of a reference laboratory and reference experts whenever a wider knowledge of specialised examination is advisable.

(b) Sanitary

This work includes bacteriological examination of water, milk, artificial cream, meat, egg products and shellfish. The service usually examines material as offered to the consumer but it also examines specimens taken on behalf of the Medical Officer of Health at any stage of production. With some foods such as artificial cream, proper control can only be secured in this way. Many imported foods are sampled at port of entry.

The above extract from the Guide to the Public Health Laboratory Service indicates the fundamental importance of this service to the local Health Department.

The Public Health Laboratory in Bradford provides full facilities as outlined above. Collection, delivery, examination and reports on specimens were both comprehensive and expeditious. A daily service was maintained by a courier from the Department which minimised delay and preliminary telephoned reports from the bacteriologist facilitated investigation in the field. Other advantages were the shorter exclusion of children from school and persons from work and early action in the prevention of infection. Dr. Smith and his staff have given valuable advice and help throughout the year.

Bacteriological Examinations

Swabs

	<u>Faeces</u>	<u>Urine</u>	<u>Nose</u>	<u>Throat</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Shipley						
Positive	143	-	-	2	-	145
Negative	396	-	1	3	4	404
Bingley						
Positive	-	-	-	-	-	-
Negative	50	6	2	7	1	66
Baildon						
Positive	11	-	-	-	-	11
Negative	62	1	-	1	1	65
Denholme						
Positive	49	-	-	-	-	49
Negative	58	-	-	-	-	58
Division						
Positive	203	-	-	2	-	205
Negative	566	7	3	11	6	593

Total number of specimens examined in the Division 798

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

The service instituted previously in 1966 continued making provision for the examination of healthy women who may suffer from a pre-cancerous condition known as carcinoma in situ. This is determined by taking cervical smears, a simple and painless examination. Screening clinics at Shipley and Bingley continued and one session was held at the mini-clinic Denholme.

The service is available to all women over 25 and patients apply through the family doctor or directly to the Health Department by letter or telephone. Should there be an abnormality necessitating further procedures the Medical Practitioner is informed of the pathologist's report. Reports positive for carcinoma are telephoned directly on receipt to the private doctor and the patient advised to contact him.

Where facilities are offered, sessions are undertaken at factories to reduce the incidence of disease in prone women. Re-examinations will be undertaken at 5-yearly intervals. In the course of the medical examination, women patients are also inspected for the presence of breast cancer and instructed in means of prevention.

The arrangements for smear taking work smoothly but the response from economic groups 4 and 5 women has been less satisfactory than from others.

Cervical Cytology Clinics

	<u>Somerset House</u>	<u>Myrtle Park</u>	<u>Denholme</u>	<u>Total</u>
No. of sessions held during the year	22	21	1	44
No. of patients attending for first time during year	430	269	10	709
Total number of smears taken	431	265	10	706
No. of patients with positive smears	5	-	-	5
No. of patients referred to General Practitioners for ? breast tumours	-	2	-	2

CARE AND AFTER-CARE SERVICE

Following discharge of the patient from hospital, local authority help is most frequently sought as a supportive service to the family doctor by way of home care or convalescence. The District Nurse has available a substantial range of equipment classified as nursing aids, for example, special beds, wheel chairs, chain and pulleys, commodes and walking aids. In 1963, 701 items of equipment as nursing aids were issued on loan. Prospective discharge of the patient is provided by the Hospital Almoner who advises the Divisional Nursing Officer or clerical staff by telephone or letter. One Health Visitor maintains liaison with the Consultant Physician at his out-patient departments at Bradford hospitals, and a Consultant advises the Health Visitor on the discharge of diabetic cases from the appropriate clinic.

The laundry service for incontinent patients provides sheets, draw sheets, pyjamas, nightdresses. The District Nurse notifies the Divisional Nursing Officer or clerk where service is required and gives an indication of requirements. Collection and delivery of soiled or clean laundry respectively is arranged on Tuesdays and Fridays and the laundry packed on the previous day for collection by van on the following morning. Clean laundry is delivered and the soiled laundry, packed in disposable bags, transferred to Thornton View where the laundry service proper is initiated. During the year, service was given to the following cases:-

Shipley	59	Baildon	28
Bingley	29	Denholme	6

Division 122

New cases during the year 90. Cases discontinued 80.

DAY AND NIGHT NURSING SERVICE

In 1966 the Local Health Authority provided a Day and Night Nursing Service for the following types of patients:-

- (a) Patients suffering from carcinoma usually of a terminal nature.
- (b) Patients suffering from other forms of chronic illness in respect of which financial responsibility is accepted by the West Riding County Council.

The scheme was intended to meet the needs of patients for short periods during terminal illness or other exceptional circumstances.

Many relatives prefer to help nurse the patient themselves for varying reasons. Nevertheless, when illness is protracted, additional help is sometimes a necessity and this service covers such needs.

Women with some nursing experience are employed on a part-time basis and auxiliary workers are the nucleus of what is an expanding service. They are willing to cover cases at short notice, which is essential in this type of work.

During 1968, 8 cancer patients and 11 other patients were covered.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Health Education slowly spreads among members of the public and yet casual reference to the press shows tragedies occurring as a result of home accidents, road deaths, physical and mental illness, which show that only too few people heed the elementary lessons of the subject: for the aims are achieved too slowly although all members of the Health Department actively pursue their vocation as health educators. Members of the nursing staff, however, have particular responsibility in this direction, for example, the Home Nursing Sister gives individual instruction to patients and their relatives in their everyday work. The Midwife, on the other hand, gives personal and formal education to the expectant mother in the home and at relaxation classes and groups for the preparation for motherhood.

The Health Visitor, in her extended responsibility, has access to the remainder of the community, particularly elderly people, giving informal and formal education to individuals and groups. In clinic, mothercraft sessions are held, and discussions on the bringing up of the family in this changing age. Opportunities are afforded in schools to discuss physical and mental well-being among pupils. Calls are also made on staff time by numerous organisations for talks to their various meetings. The figures given below relate to health education programmes carried out in the Division during the year.

Talks in schools	34	Number attended	646
Talks in clinics	30	Number attended	289
Other talks, i.e. W.R.V.S., W.I., Churches and Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme	7	Number attended	137

In addition, poster displays on varied themes have been presented in clinics and exhibitions on Home Safety have been mounted at summer fetes and galas.

HOME HELP SERVICE

1. This is essentially a supportive service with special emphasis on care of the aged.
2. Help may be provided for the mother during confinement in the home, or indeed when she is in hospital or maternity home and when family care is needed during her absence.
3. In cases of special disability, for example, acute illness or tuberculosis.
4. The Home Help may also be used in problem families for rehabilitation; the balance of family life may be preserved and fostered by adequate and prompt after-care service well adjusted to the individual family or patient.

Only during the month of August was there any lack of applicants for employment. Returns remained about the same as in the previous year which had shown a considerable increase over 1966.

Since shortly after the inception of the service repeated representations have been made to provide a full time organiser, mobile and able to cope with all emergencies, complaints and abuses, and promote the interests of efficiency whilst economising on the minimum of professional time used in supervision. So far the request has proved unavailing and I have little doubt that attention will be focused on this anomaly when the social services are reorganised. In the meantime, professional surveillance has been reduced to a minimum and the work is covered by clerks in the department to provide a service with some degree of efficiency.

CASES PROVIDED WITH HOME HELPS

Type of Case	Number of Cases	Increase on 1967	
Aged	892	20	2.3%
Chronic sick	110	-7	-6.4%
Maternity	42	-1	-0.4%
Others	63	<u>-15</u>	<u>-24.0%</u>
Total	1107	<u>-3</u>	<u>—</u>

Total hours worked 167,786, an increase of 1,930, equivalent of roughly one full-time Home Help.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Shipley. 286 cases were notified as follows:- 120 measles, 45 pneumonia, 8 scarlet fever, 25 whooping cough, 1 acute encephalitis, 72 sonne dysentery, 6 food poisoning, 3 puerperal pyrexia, 6 infective jaundice.

Bingley. 154 cases were notified:- 99 measles, 23 whooping cough, 11 pneumonia, 13 scarlet fever, 1 erysipelas, 1 puerperal pyrexia, 1 infective encephalitis, 5 infective jaundice.

Baildon. 123 cases were notified:- 98 measles, 3 scarlet fever, 3 pneumonia, 5 dysentery, 12 whooping cough, 1 food poisoning, 1 infective jaundice.

Denholme 48 cases were notified:- 6 scarlet fever, 9 pneumonia, 5 measles, 23 dysentery, 1 food poisoning, 1 erysipelas, 3 whooping cough.

MEASLES

322 cases were notified during the year in the Division. Although there was a peak in the second and third quarter, the infection was prevalent throughout the year. Returns merely represent cases notified and take no account of sub-clinical attacks, missed cases and infections which are not notified by Medical Practitioners. Consequently, the full scale of an outbreak is difficult to measure.

Introduction of the measles vaccination scheme, coincidental with the local epidemic, influenced the incidence rate. Further difficulties followed of a technical nature whereby one large firm ceased production, the prospects of success of the campaign being thereby restricted.

DYSENTERY

The prevalence of sonne organisms accounts for the vast majority in this country. High infectivity of comparatively few organisms transmitted mainly by the finger nails of infants and young children at play at school or in the nursery is the prevalent cause of spread. Drug resistance necessitates periodic sensitivity tests so that early successful treatment can be instituted in the interests of the patient and to reduce infectivity.

The disease was localised predominantly in the Wrose area of Shipley and in Denholme and related to a high infection rate in infant and primary children. The patchy nature of distribution is highlighted by the absence of the disease in the Bingley Urban District area.

SMALLPOX

No case of smallpox was notified during the year but the continued risk of transmission by persons coming to or going from infected zones remains a persistent risk.

OTHER INFECTIONS

Influenza and pneumonia were not represented in any epidemic outbreak during 1968, nor were any cases of paratyphoid notified, only one chronic carrier of typhoid remained under surveillance. The Division was also free from cases of diphtheria and poliomyelitis and the incidence of whooping cough remained low. The infrequency of the last three diseases is related to successful vaccination over the years.

PUBLIC HEALTH (INFECTIOUS DISEASES) REGULATIONS, 1968

Introduced in August, 1968, the Regulations imposed changes in notification procedure, placing responsibility for notification of a case of notifiable disease exclusively on the doctor attending the patient, whether in hospital or elsewhere, and specified the information required to be given when notification was made. Provisions for transfer of notification between Medical Officers of Health of Local Authorities of infectious disease contracted outside this district were introduced.

The definition 'Notifiable Disease' was restricted to cholera, plague, relapsing fever, smallpox or typhus. Of the diseases originally listed, diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid and paratyphoid were made notifiable. Under the new Regulations membranous group and erysipelas were omitted. Leptospirosis was made notifiable throughout the country but acute primary pneumonia, acute influenzal pneumonia, puerperal pyrexia and acute rheumatism, hitherto notifiable, ceased to be so.

Regulation 9 extended the power of the Medical Officer of Health to vaccinate or immunise contacts of persons suffering from other diseases made notifiable by the 1968 Act or Regulations. Hitherto such power applied only to smallpox. The Regulation does not apply to tuberculosis, nor does the Minister expect Authorities to apply it except for diphtheria, poliomyelitis, smallpox, whooping cough, or measles. Authorities are urged wherever large numbers are involved to offer vaccination or immunisation in ad hoc clinics inviting General Practitioners to participate.

The Local Authority was asked to draw the attention of all Medical Practitioners resident or practising within this area to the new Act and Regulations. Other provisions of the Regulations apply to persons requested or required to discontinue employment, the examination under order

of a Justice of the Peace, of persons whom the Medical Officer of Health suspects to be carrying an organism.

A. Diseases defined as "Notifiable Diseases"

Cholera
Plague
Relapsing Fever
Smallpox
Typhus

B. Diseases to which Section 48 of the Act is applied by Regulation 4(1) and Schedule 2 of the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations 1968

Acute encephalitis	Measles
Acute meningitis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Acute poliomyelitis	Paratyphoid fever
Anthrax	Scarlet fever
Diphtheria	Tetanus
Dysentery (amoebic or bacillary)	Tuberculosis
Infective jaundice	Typhoid fever
Leprosy	Whooping cough
Leptospirosis	Yellow fever
Malaria	

FOOD POISONING

An outbreak of food poisoning due to *S. Kapemba* occurred early in November, involving four persons in three separate households. Three patients showed symptoms of acute gastro-enteritis and the fourth, although showing evidence of the organism, was symptomless. The time interval elapsing between occurrence of symptoms and notification to the Department precluded the Inspectors from obtaining samples of the batch of the suspected commodity.

A male aged 19 partook of pork dripping sandwiches at a cafe supplied by a pork butcher in Shipley 14 - 16 hours before the onset of symptoms on 3rd November, 1968. Illness lasted 7 days with abdominal pain, blood in the motions, diarrhoea and frequency for 4 days after onset. No other member of the household partook of pork dripping. The second case occurred in an elderly man aged 67 who obtained pork dripping from the same pork butcher; his wife did not take the comestible. Fourteen hours later there was blood in the motions, slime, vomiting, diarrhoea and frequency which lasted 4 days. The third case occurred in a household of 4, only 2 of whom had taken dripping from the same pork butcher. A man of 44 suffered from an illness of considerable severity which lasted 9 days. There was diarrhoea and frequency, pain in the abdomen, vomiting, slime in the motions but no blood. A daughter aged 15, although showing the presence of the organism in the faeces, who had taken a considerable amount of dripping, was free of symptoms.

1. The only common article of diet among the patients was pork dripping purchased from a single pork butcher in Shipley.
2. *S. Kapemba* was isolated from the faeces of four patients, one of whom was symptomless.
3. No other members of the three households involved had eaten the suspected food.
4. No member of the staff of the pork butcher's shop had suffered from recent illness which would lead one to suspect food poisoning and the motions in each case were free of pathogens. Samples of dripping fat and Roumanian lard (sometimes mixed with dripping) from the cafe, pork butchers and a second pork butcher, were free of pathogens.
5. The gullies of the pork butcher involved were free from *S. Kapemba*.
6. *S. Kapemba* was not isolated from the gullies of the local slaughterhouse although *S. Takoradi* and *S. Dublini* were found.

The outbreak emphasises the necessity for early information reaching the Health Department so that samples of the original foodstuff can be obtained.

TUBERCULOSIS

During the year 14 new cases (12 pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary) of tubercle were notified. Of these new cases 4 produced positive sputa. One patient who persistently produced infective sputum is resistant to present chemotherapy but is reasonably well isolated.

The total number of contacts attending the Clinic during the year was 262. 202 attended for the first time. All works contacts of these patients found to have active disease have been given an opportunity to attend for examination in addition to family contacts.

Mantoux positive school leavers again attended and those with severe reactions have been re-X-rayed periodically. No active case of tubercle has been found in this group during 1968.

Liaison with the Department of Employment and Productivity and Health and Social Security remains very good. Most cases have returned to their former places of employment.

The total number of attendances made at the Chest Clinic during 1968 for all types of chest complaints was 1710.

Total contacts attended ...	...	...	...	...	...	262
Total contacts attended for first time						202
B.C.G. vaccination	...	...	...	...	...	77
			<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	
Total attendances			1649	1730	1710	

Notifications

District	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Baildon	3	1	-	-	4
Bingley	2	2	-	1	5
Denholme	-	-	-	-	-
Shipley	1	3	-	1	5
Total	6	6	-	2	14

Numbers on Register

<u>District</u>	<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-respiratory</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	
Baildon	30	12	1	1	44
Bingley	39	22	-	3	64
Denholme	6	2	-	-	8
Shipley	78	33	3	4	118
	<u>153</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>234</u>

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

During the year Mass Radiography surveys were undertaken at factories in the area. The following results apply:-

Mass Radiography Surveys 1968
(Factories)

<u>Persons Examined</u>	<u>Abnormalities found</u>			<u>Total</u>
	<u>Tuberculosis (active)</u>	<u>Tuberculosis (Inactive)</u>	<u>Other Conditions</u>	
Shipley	2,041	4	1	12
Bingley	533	1	-	1

VENEREAL DISEASES

The social disease remains a serious problem on a world wide and national scale. Of recent years the incidence in the male has increased several times in certain countries although that does not apply to England. Indeed, in this country the highest concentration occurs in sea ports and centres where large numbers of immigrant labour settles. In this district, however, venereal disease has shown no considerable rise in the teenage group or among older males and females. Confidential information supplied to the Medical Officer of Health of new cases facilitates tracing of contacts and a general assessment of the position periodically. Certain persons, however, remain undetected for various reasons and others seek private sources of treatment.

In spite of favourable local returns there are no grounds for complacency for there is an apparent increase in sexual promiscuity and all persons who expose themselves to risk are susceptible. Facilities are conveniently available for diagnosis and treatment by consultants who specialise in social disease. The confidentiality of attendance of each patient is respected and clinics advise patients with a view to preventing further spread.

SCABIES AND VERMINOUS INFESTATION

There has been concern in various parts of the country over a rising incidence of this infection. Very close human contact is usually needed to establish the disease and a considerable incubation period - up to a month - may occur before physical signs are evident. The condition may be confused with urticaria, skin allergies and other conditions. The spread is usually in the home, although occasionally institutions are affected. In this Division, the appropriate medicaments are usually provided and facilities for the cleansing of children and young persons undertaken at clinics if not present in the home. From time to time we use the services of the disinfection centre, Bradford, for certain adult and family groups.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Local authorities, under Section 26 of the National Health Service Act, are required to arrange for the immunisation and vaccination of susceptible persons in their areas against Smallpox and Diphtheria. By direction, or with approval after application this may be extended to the control of any other disease. Whooping Cough, Poliomyelitis, Tetanus, and Tuberculosis and Measles lend themselves to prophylactic control by immunisation and have been added to the list in the West Riding administrative area. This involves the Medical Practitioner and the Health Department in a considerable range of preventive work and maintenance of personal records.

Certain changes were introduced during 1968 in the applied procedure for immunisation and vaccination records. The computer automatically issues to consenting parents of infants and children appointments for attendance at the appropriate surgery of the Medical Practitioner or clinic. Failure to attend is provided for by repeated invitations.

The current immunisation and vaccination schedule as reviewed is as follows:-

Six months	Diph/Tet/Pert. and oral Polio vaccine (First dose)
Eight months	Diph/Tet/Pert. and oral Polio vaccine (Second dose)
Fourteen months	Diph/Tet/Pert. and oral Polio vaccine (Third dose)
Sixteen months	Measles vaccination

Eighteen months	Smallpox vaccination
Five years	Diph/Tet. and oral Polio vaccine or Diph/Tet/Polio vaccine. Smallpox revaccination
Eleven to twelve years	B.C.G. vaccination
Fifteen years	Polio vaccine (oral or inactivated) Tetanus Toxoid Smallpox revaccination

MENTAL HEALTH

During the year the Mental Welfare Officers have been concerned with the admission to hospital of the following:-

Informal patients	161
Patients under detaining sections of the 1959 Act	<u>37</u>
	198
	<u>—</u>

In addition, arrangements were made for 10 short-stay patients in hospital or hostels on an informal basis.

Cases referred to the Local Authority were as follows:-

From General Practitioners	99
From hospitals for after-care	93
From Outpatient departments or Day Hospitals	18
From Police or Courts	16
From other sources	<u>106</u>
	332
	<u>—</u>

Psychiatric Hospitals

High Royds Hospital, Menston, serves this catchment area. Admissions are also arranged to Lynfield Mount Hospital, Bradford, and to Scalebor Park Hospital, Burley-in-Wharfedale.

Out-patient Clinics

Salts Hospital - Dr. G.M. Dransfield - Thursday p.m. weekly.
73 new cases were seen this year in addition to patients already attending.

Bingley Hospital - Dr. P.M.J. O'Brien - Tuesday a.m. fortnightly.
12 new cases were seen in addition to patients already attending.

Mental Welfare Officers attend both clinics in order that any referrals may be made as required by the Consultant.

In addition to the above clinics, patients are seen by the Consultant Psychiatrists at the Bradford Hospitals.

Subnormal Services

Westwood Hospital and its associates serve this catchment area. Dr. D.A. Spencer holds out-patient clinics weekly.

Two patients from this Division were admitted to Westwood Hospital on a long stay basis this year.

Training Centre

35 patients from this area attend the Branshaw View Training Centre at Keighley.

17 other patients were in full or part-time employment, or were suitably employed at home.

The Glen Social Club

A few new members this year have ensured that a good average of 20 continue to meet at Somerset House Clinic each Tuesday evening, between 7 and 9 p.m.

Outings during the year have included the Bradford Pantomime, a performance by Eldwick Dramatic Society, a visit to Leeds and Bradford Airport, an evening drive followed by a meal at Green Hammerton.

There have been several visitors who have showed holiday slides or films - these are always appreciated. A talk on her work by W.P. Sergeant Carter of the Bradford City Police proved to be very informative and interesting. A singing group 'The Truetones' gave an excellent and entertaining performance at the Club Christmas Party.

Use of the film projector enabled several film shows to be given during the year. Travel films or those with an educational or social interest are a good addition to the Club programme - and it has been found that these are good occasions to introduce new members.

The provision of tickets by the Blind Welfare Association gives the opportunity for Club members to attend their monthly concerts. This can be the first step towards another social group that our members make, and is indicative of the confidence for social mixing that can be gained in the friendly and companionable atmosphere of the Club.

SHIREHILL URBAN DISTRICT

Prepared by the Senior Public Health Inspector

Mr. R. Walker

Throughout 1968 the department was at full strength, and we were thus able to carry out a wide range of duties connected with environmental health.

The Manor Lane (529 houses) and the Bingley Road (119 houses) Compulsory Purchase Orders were confirmed early in the year by the Minister of Housing and Local Government. During the course of the year a survey was carried out of older property in the town to assess future clearance policy. The main clearance programme was completed this year, consequently more of the district inspectors' time was available for the equally important task of improving the standards of hygiene; particularly concerned with premises used for the storage, preparation and sale of food.

Further improvements were carried out at the abattoir and the throughput was marginally higher than last year. New hygiene regulations came into operation during the course of the year, the most important of which was the ban on the use of wiping cloths.

I wish to express my appreciation for the assistance and co-operation which I have received during the year from the staff of the Health Department, officers in other departments and Members of the Council.

HOUSING

By the end of the year there were only about 100 back to back houses in the town which were still occupied.

Since 1953 the number of back to back houses in the town has been reduced from 2,574 to 547. The following table which includes houses in confirmed clearance orders, gives the number of back to back and blind back houses in each of the five wards in the town at the 31st December 1968.

Central	Nil
North	10
East	26
South	396
West	115
	<u>547</u>

During the year 323 houses were demolished. 367 families comprising 779 persons were rehoused.

No individual houses had Closing Orders made on them during the year.

Improvement Grants

The number of applications for grants approved this year was 30 standard and 4 discretionary, making a total of 634 grants since the inception of the Improvement Grant Scheme. The figure comprises 340 standard and 294 discretionary grants.

During the course of the year the Government's White Paper - "Old homes into New Homes" was published. In the paper the government indicated that they have been disappointed with the slow rate of progress of improvement of houses lacking the basic amenities. In order to improve the situation they said that they proposed to introduce new legislation simplifying the procedure and increasing the amount of grant payable, this should make the scheme more attractive. Under certain conditions landlords would be allowed to increase rents. It was admitted that powers contained in the Housing Act 1964 enabling local authorities to declare 'Improvement Areas' were cumbersome and inflexible, and changes in the procedure were planned.

A new Bill covering the proposed changes in legislation is at present on its passage through Parliament. The proposals relating to 'Improvement Areas' will be particularly interesting so far as Shipley is concerned.

Overcrowding

Overcrowding has ceased to be an acute problem, and it is only on rare occasions that a case of statutory overcrowding is discovered. Close co-operation is maintained with the Housing Office and other sections of the department, so that all premises where overcrowding may exist are inspected.

Housing Development to 31st December, 1968

Private Builders

Since 1946 private builders have completed 1028 dwellings and provided 76 housing units by conversion to flats; 55 have been constructed this year.

Post-war Housing Units provided by the Council

New houses and flats erected during the year -	369	
Houses provided up to 31st December, 1968 - Permanent	2,862	(includes
Conversion	12	Coach Rd. &
	2,874	Moyle Court 566 & 124)

Housing Inspections 1968

Number of houses inspected - sale to Council	20
Number of houses inspected	217
Visits in respect of overcrowding	4
Houses in multiple occupation	24
Proposed Clearance Areas	169
Removals to Council Houses	3
Improvement Grants and Standard Grants	216
Housing Surveys	386

Housing Defects Remedied, 1968

Roofs repaired	6
Plastered walls repaired	10
Plastered ceilings repaired or renewed	8
Eaves gutters repaired or renewed	12
Rain water pipes renewed	14
Chimneys and flues repaired	8
Miscellaneous defects remedied	50

Complaints concerning defects in individual houses continue to decline, this is because sub-standard property is being demolished and the percentage of owner occupiers continues to increase.

Houses let in Multiple Occupation

More of this type of house have come to the department's attention during the year, and in many of them we have been able to secure an improvement in amenities etc. without resorting to statutory action. Once houses are known to the department regular routine inspections are made to ensure that adequate standards are maintained.

FOOD AND DRUGS

I am very pleased to report that it has been possible to spend more time this year in the inspection of premises where food is prepared for sale and sold. A total of 665 inspections have been carried out this represents an increase of 50% on last year and 150% on 1966. I am convinced that the additional time and effort involved in visiting food premises has been fully justified by the resulting improved standards of food hygiene in the town.

It was found necessary during the year to institute proceedings against the proprietors of a cafe in the town for contraventions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960. A plea of guilty was entered by the defendants to the 10 charges, and the Bench imposed fines totalling £16. In my view the fines did not adequately reflect the gravity of the offences. It was a particularly serious case in which the department had been striving for months to achieve an improvement at the premises, regrettably with little success. As a last resort legal proceedings were instituted, but on 7 of the 10 charges nominal fines of £1 were imposed.

So far as new premises are concerned, we have endeavoured at the planning stage to ensure that the premises comply in all respects with the Food Hygiene Regulations. Suggestions and modifications recommended by the Department have in many cases been implemented.

<u>Visits to Food Premises</u>	<u>Inspections</u>
Milk Retailers - sampling	137
Manufacture of sausages, etc.)	60
Butchers' shops)	33
Fishmongers' and greengrocers' premises	7
Fried fish shops	37
Bakers' and confectioners' shops	20
Baker houses	113
Grocers' shops	9
Markets	25
Licensed premises	68
Cafes, Restaurants	8
Ice cream - Manufacturers' premises	48
Industrial canteens	10
Wholesale premises	4
School Canteens	7
Mobile shops	9
Food complaints - visits	70
	665

Food Complaints

During the year 16 complaints were made to the department by members of the public concerning various foods sold in the town. All these foods were alleged to be unfit or not of the quality demanded, the complaints were all investigated and appropriate action was taken.

So far as numbers are concerned the department received 4 complaints less than for the previous year, these figures do however indicate that the standard of hygiene which the public expects has improved and people are less prepared to accept food which has become contaminated or adulterated during its preparation for sale.

The following table gives details of the action which was taken with regard to the various complaints. Generally speaking the manufacturers and shopkeepers concerned were extremely co-operative, after complaints had been drawn to their attention, and steps were taken to prevent similar complaints arising. Some of the complaints related to imported foods; from a public health aspect these are more difficult to deal with. Representations are usually made to the importers and occasionally direct to the manufacturing company concerned. Whilst legal proceedings can be instituted, so far as imported foods are concerned, it is rarely advisable to do so since information would have to be laid against the company who sold the product. Normally they will be buying the food under a warranty clause and are thus provided with an automatic (legally speaking) defence.

During the year a total of 1 ton 9 cwt. 85 lbs. of tinned foods etc. was voluntarily surrendered by shops and certified by the department as unfit for human consumption.

FOOD COMPLAINTS

<u>Product</u>	<u>Nature of Complaint</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
Biscuit	Grub in biscuit	Informal Action
"Green Giant Corn"	Grub in corn	"
Cream Sponge	Unusual taste	"
Corned Beef	Extraneous matter	"
Fish Cake	Containing finger nail	"
Loaf of Bread	Containing old dough contaminated with oil and dirt.	Warning letter
Corn Flakes	White tablet found in packet	Informal Action
Luncheon Meat	Decomposed	Warning letter
Loaf	Mouldy	"
Pork Pie	Mouldy	Verbal warning
Tin of Chopped Pork	Discoloured - faulty tinning	Informal Action
Piece of Cake	Mould in the cream	"
Instant Baby Food	Containing earwig	"
Portion of Fish	Foreign matter - brush bristle	Warning letter
Meat and Potato Pie	Cigarette filter tip in pie	Fined £15
Yoghurt	Mouldy	Warning letter

Sampling

Shipley is not a Food and Drugs Authority and the majority of the sampling under the Food and Drugs Act 1955 is undertaken by the W.R.C.C. Department of Weights and Measures and Consumer Protection. During the year 52 samples of milk and 24 samples of other foods were taken; two of the milk samples were unsatisfactory, and a sample of pork sausage was deficient in meat content.

Time regrettably was not available for the selective bacteriological sampling of foods and equipment to determine if hygienic methods for the handling of food were being employed, and to test the efficiency of washing techniques, etc. There is scope for this type of work in the town and it can do much to improve the general standard of hygiene in food premises.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk

	<u>Samples Submitted</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>	<u>Void</u>
Methyline Blue Test	69	55	12	2
Phosphatase Test	24	24	-	-
Brucella Abortus Ring Test	48	Negative	41 Positive	7
Brucella Abortus Culture	44	"	44	-

The foregoing table shows the number of milk samples which were taken in the town, and which were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for the prescribed examinations. So far as the unsatisfactory samples are concerned three of the Methyline Blue Test failures originated from a producer in Shipley. All the samples taken to determine the presence of Brucellosis, which proved positive, were from producers outside the town.

41 samples of milk were submitted to the T.T.C. test, one of the recommended tests to determine the presence of antibiotics in milk; all these samples proved negative.

MILK DISTRIBUTION

Resident in the District at the end of the year:-

Distributors of milk	24
Dairies	1
Premises at which milk is sold only in sealed bottles	53
	78
Non-resident distributors numbered 33	—

Licences to deal in designated milks are now issued by the W.R.C.C. acting as Food and Drugs Authority.

MEAT INSPECTION

During the course of the year a number of improvements have been carried out at the abattoir. The most important improvement has been the provision of warm water sprays in the sheep and cattle slaughter halls so that dressed carcasses can be thoroughly and hygienically washed down before removal to the cooling halls. The use of wiping cloths, for carcasses, was prohibited after 1st November. Other improvements include, better standards of artificial lighting in the cattle slaughter hall and the sheep cooling hall, laying a tarmacadam surface to the rear road, the provision of additional stainless steel equipment.

The throughput showed a marginal increase 58,602 animals compared with 56,371 last year. I made the point, in my report last year, that with this kind of throughput the abattoir is virtually working to maximum capacity. It was still found necessary to retain the quota system for the larger wholesalers.

The serious outbreak of foot and mouth disease in the latter part of the year had repercussions at the abattoir. Control measures taken to contain the outbreak and spread of infection caused a good deal of additional work for the public health inspectors.

As from the 7th October, 1968, the Meat and Livestock Commission imposed a levy on all animals slaughtered, cattle 4/-, calves 1/-, Sheep 4d. and pigs 1/9d. These charges have been added to the existing slaughtering charges and generally speaking have proved most unpopular with the Trade.

The levy is to be used by the Commission for the benefit of the trade generally and for research etc. There has however been considerable criticism from influential members of the meat trade questioning the necessity for this levy and how it should be spent.

The income for the financial year ending 31st March, 1969 was £14,232 compared with £11,450 in 1968.

There are no private slaughterhouses in the district.

Animals killed during the year

Beasts	2064
Calves	815
Sheep	52985
Pigs	<u>2738</u>
	<u>58602</u>

The number of cows killed was 169, 8.19% of the bovines slaughtered compared with 15.2% in 1967

15.1% in 1966

5.30% in 1965

0.82% in 1964

1.75% in 1963

Return of Animals Slaughtered and meat inspected during 1968

	Cattle (excluding cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number inspected	1895	169	815	52,985	2738
<u>All disease except Tuberculosis:</u>					
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	10	390	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	447	38	4	15,146	118
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	23.6	22.5	1.7	29.3	4.3

Return of Animals slaughtered
and meat inspected during 1968

	Cattle (excluding cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
--	-------------------------------	------	--------	-----------------------	------

Tuberculosis only:

Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	24
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	0.87

Cysticercosis

Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	Cattle
	2
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	2

MEAT CONDEMNED AT PUBLIC ABATTOIR

	Tons	Gnts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Total weight condemned 1968	26	9	-	5
Total weight condemned 1967	22	-	1	24
Total weight condemned 1966	11	16	2	5
Total weight condemned 1965	8	1	2	24
Total weight condemned 1964	6	1	1	18
Total weight condemned 1963	4	3	0	22

Slaughtermen's licences

35 licences to slaughter animals were issued during the year.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

On the 1st November, 1968, the Shipley No. 9 (Micro) Smoke Control Order came into operation, and it is pleasing to report that well over 90% of domestic premises in the town are now in Smoke Control Areas. In the past the burning of bituminous fuel in Smoke Control Areas had presented a problem, but this is now obviously on the decline. It was necessary, only in comparatively few cases, to warn householders about this.

So far as industrial pollution is concerned the position has been fairly satisfactory. A number of plants have been modernised and, generally speaking, industrialists have been co-operative and have appreciated the importance of complying with the Clean Air Act. During the course of the year 47 timed observations were carried out on industrial chimneys, and 13 inspections of industrial plant were made. Five notices of offence, under Section 1 of the Clean Air Act, were served, but legal proceedings were not instituted in regard to these offences.

The volumetric smoke and sulphur dioxide apparatus has operated throughout the year. On the following page a graph is shown indicating the various levels of pollution at different periods of the year. For comparison purposes the graph covers a period of two years. The average monthly level of smoke pollution for the year is 70.3 m.g./c.m. compared with 84.5 m.g./c.m. for the previous year, an encouraging reduction. The average level of Sulphur Dioxide concentration for the period was 147.1 m.g./c.m. compared with 155.7 m.g./c.m. in 1967. This represents a marginal reduction, but it is a regrettable fact that with the exception of electricity, smokeless fuels do not have much effect on the reduction of Sulphur Dioxide in the atmosphere. The de-sulphurisation of fuels is technically possible, but unfortunately not economically viable; research into this field is being conducted, and if a breakthrough were made a substantial reduction of this insidious pollutant could be achieved.

When the smoke control programme is completed we can look forward to a further reduction in air pollution, particularly as far as smoke concentrations are concerned.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

Orders in operation on 31st December, 1968:-

The Shipley No.1 (Saltaire) Smoke Control Order, 1958

Operative date - 1st September, 1960

Houses - 1,274. Other premises - 52. 239 acres.

The Shipley No.2 (Nab Wood) Smoke Control Order, 1961

Operative date - 1st November, 1962

Houses - 1,480. Other premises - 49. 535 acres.

The Shipley No.3 Smoke Control Order, 1963

Operative date - 1st October, 1964

Houses - 324. Other premises - nil. 25.7 acres.

The Shipley No.4 (Owlet Hall) Smoke Control Order 1963

Operative date - 1st November, 1964

Houses 954. Other premises - 27. 170 acres.



Scattered particle size (nm) vs. SO₂ conc. (ppm) (Fig. 6)

Fig. 6. Scattered particle size (nm) vs. SO₂ conc. (ppm).

Scattered particle size (nm) vs. SO₂ conc. (ppm) (Fig. 6)

Scattered particle size (nm) vs. SO₂ conc. (ppm) (Fig. 6)

The Shipley No.5 (Bradford Road) Smoke Control Order, 1963

Operative date - 1st November, 1964

Houses - 880. Other premises - 22. 282 acres.

The Shipley No. 6 (Leeds Road) Smoke Control Order, 1964

Operative date - 1st November, 1965

Houses - 1,124. Other premises - 41. 254 acres.

The Shipley No.7 Smoke Control Order, 1965

Operative date - 1st November, 1966

Houses - 463. Other premises - 3. 53.8 acres.

The Shipley No.8 Smoke Control Order, 1965

Operative date - 1st November, 1966

Houses - 1,036. Other premises - 133. 124.8 acres.

The Shipley No. 9 (Rose) Smoke Control Order, 1967

Operative date - 1st November, 1968

Houses - 1,494. Other premises - 32. 249.4 acres.

Total to date:- Houses . - 9,029

Other premises - 359 .

Acres - 1,933.7

PUBLIC CLEANING

In spite of labour difficulties, the department has been able to maintain, with a few exceptions, the weekly collection service throughout the town. The recruitment of a suitable labour force still presents problems and, in my view, will continue to do so until the job of refuse collector is made, financially, more attractive.

Domestic refuse continues to increase in bulk. During the year a survey was carried out in the town and it showed that 1132 private premises had more than one bin, this number is increasing weekly.

Requests for the removal of bulky items of refuse are increasing but generally speaking the department has been able to cope with them. A free service is provided for pensioners and householders of limited means.

The following table gives details of the vehicles which formed the refuse collection fleet during the year. No new vehicles were purchased during the year, it can be seen from the table that some of the vehicles have reached the stage when replacements should be made.

VEHICLES IN USE FOR REFUSE COLLECTION

Purchased

1952	1	S & D	10 cu. yd. Side Loader	- House Refuse (Reserve)
1960	1	Karrier	16/18 cu. yd. Dual Tip	- House and Trade Refuse
1961	1	Karrier	16/18 cu.yd. Dual Tip	- House Refuse
1961	1	Karrier	16/18 cu.yd. Dual Tip	- House Refuse
1963	1	Karrier	16/18 cu.yd. Dual Tip	- House Refuse
1967	1	Karrier	16/18 cu. yd.Dual Tip	- House Refuse
1957	1	Karrier	10 cu.yd. Side Loader	- Miscellaneous Refuse, Slaughterhouse refuse, and manure, furniture, etc.

Paper Sacks

All new Council flats and maisonettes are being provided with a paper sack system for refuse storage. There is now a total of 1,500 dwellings using paper sacks.

We are continuing to use the $3\frac{1}{4}$ cu.ft. sack, the increased capacity of this type of sack has enabled us to cope with the increasing volume of domestic refuse.

During the year all the sack holders on the Owlet Hall Estate, which were fixed to external walls, were fitted with guards. Since this operation there have been very few complaints from tenants concerning the sacks tearing during inclement weather or damage by animals. It is the paper sacks which are in joint compounds which are causing most concern, at the moment. Some of the compounds, because of misuse and the fact that some tenants will not accept the fact that they have a joint responsibility to keep the compounds clean, get into a deplorable condition. I am nevertheless convinced that paper or plastic sacks will be in general use as containers for domestic refuse, within the next year or so. More than likely they will be used as bin liners in a purpose made polyethylene bin, experiments in this field are being carried out in Shipley at the present time.

Trade Refuse

The Council entered into 242 contracts to remove trade refuse, the income from this source was £1360 compared with £835 for 1967. This year the annual charge for emptying one bin per week was increased from 26/- to 40/-, some concessions were also given to the owners of smaller businesses allowing one bin of trade refuse per week free of charge. The decision to increase the charge was taken with regret but the figure of 26/- had been fixed in the early 1950's and was obviously uneconomic.

Refuse Disposal

During the year the controlled tipping of refuse was carried out at Gaisby Lane tip. Baildon U.D. continue to utilise our tipping facilities for which an appropriate charge is made.

The changing nature of domestic refuse, and the problem of obtaining suitable covering material continues to present the department with serious difficulties at the tip. Whilst every effort is made to adequately cover the refuse, this is not always possible. This problem will intensify as time progresses, furthermore the amount of tipping space available in Shipley is limited. In this connection preliminary discussions have been held with Bingley U.D.C. and Baildon U.D.C. to examine the possibility of providing a joint refuse disposal plant.

I have continued the system of tip watching which was inaugurated last year to cut down the number of tip fires. This system, though not inexpensive, does achieve its objective.

The Civic Amenities Act 1967 came into operation during the year. Among other things it gives local authorities wide powers to deal with the problem of abandoned motor vehicles. Extensive use has been made of this new legislation, though in some respects the procedure is cumbersome. Under the provisions of the Act local authorities were also required to provide tipping facilities within their district for the use of householders, Gaisby Lane tip was made available for this purpose. Arrangements were also made for a large bulk refuse container to be placed near the entrance to the tip, so that when the tip was closed residents could place their refuse in this container which is emptied at regular intervals. This system has proved most successful.

The income from the tip was £760, an increase of £42 on last year.

Salvage

Householders are still encouraged to keep waste paper etc. separate from domestic refuse, the tonnage collected this year is 392 tons. This figure is rather disappointing, last year the department collected 427 tons. The income from this source however showed a slight increase £3,466 compared with £3,440 in 1967.

Early in the year we commenced business with Thames Board Mills, who offered improved prices for paper and cardboard. One of the problems which had to be overcome was the separation and baling of the paper into 3 groups viz. cardboard - newsprint - mixed waste. Previously we had only been required to separate into 2 groups, the newsprint being included in the mixed waste. Further separation meant increased handling but the main problem was the baling of the newsprint. The Lowell Continuous Baler did not seem to be capable of making a satisfactory bale of paper which consisted solely of newsprint. We held discussions with the manufacturers of the baler into this but they were unable to solve the problem. During our experiments we discovered that if the newsprint was fluffed up and de-arranged, as it was fed into the baler, very good bales were made. It was however quite impracticable to carry out this procedure continuously by hand. Further discussions with the baler manufacturers resulted in us taking delivery of a proto-type shredding machine, on a trial basis. Newsprint "fed" into this machine is shredded and is blown out by means of a powerful fan, newsprint thus treated made up into extremely sound bales. Subsequently the department purchased the shredding machine, at a very advantageous figure, and it now forms an essential part of the equipment at the Salvage Depot.

In September 1968 Thames Board Mills increased the price paid for cardboard and newsprint by £1 per ton, and mixed waste by 15/- per ton. I am glad to report that there seems to be more stability in the waste paper market, pricewise, and in my view the collection of waste paper is a viable proposition.

Salvage 1968

Month	Thos	G. ts.	Or.	L.	S.	d.
January	32.	9.	2.	237.	0.	2.
February	26.	17.	1.	217.	7.	1.
March	34.	11.	1.	296.	6.	6.
April	37.	16.	1.	330.	8.	0.
May	43.	15.	2.	401.	16.	6.
June	50.	6.	0.	250.	5.	0.
July	38.	13.	0.	335.	10.	6.
August	22.	13.	0.	203.	18.	0.
September	30.	15.	0.	285.	3.	6.
October	21.	17.	0.	205.	7.	6.
November	52.	10.	0.	463.	8.	6.
December	22.	7.	0.	219.	9.	2.
	392.	4.	3.	23,466	0.	6.

WATER SUPPLY

The Rombalds Water Board supply the district with water. The basic source of Shipley's water is Sweet Well and Low Moor Springs on Morton Moor. Every domestic dwelling in the town has an internal piped supply of water from the public supply. One premises has a private supply of water.

The following figures, which have been supplied by the Rombalds Water Board, give details of the consumption of water, which continues to increase.

Average daily total consumption	=	3,435,000 gallons
Average daily total consumption per head	=	49.01 gallons
Average daily domestic consumption	=	1,199,000 gallons
Average daily domestic consumption per head	=	40.95 gallons
Average daily industrial consumption	=	236,000 gallons

Bacteriological Examination of Water Supplies

Monthly samples were taken as routine from four points in the town (corresponding with the supply), and from various points on the "collection" or storage side of the undertaking. Samples were examined by the Laboratory during 1968 and the results are tabulated below. Three samples were also taken of domestic supplies.

Results of Public Health Laboratory (Bacteriological Examinations)

Treated Water

Shipley Water Supply
(samples)

Presumptive B.Coli Count per 100 ml. water	<u>Town Samples</u>		<u>Bradford supply for Shipley (samples)</u>	
	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
	<u>Level</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Level</u>
(Class 1) Highly Satisfactory	32	36	26	32
1-2 (Class II) Satisfactory	-	-	-	-
3-10 (Class III) Suspicious	-	-	-	-
Over 10 (Class IV) Unsatisfactory	-	-	-	-

Untreated Water

Shipley Collection (samples)

Presumptive B.Coli Count per 100 ml. water	<u>Shipley Collection (samples)</u>	
	<u>Before Impounding</u>	<u>Impounding Reservoir</u>
0-2	7	6
3-25	1	1
26-49	-	-
50 and over	-	1

Chemical Analysis

Four samples were taken from premises in the town where the occupiers had complained about the quality of the water.

Plumbo-Solvency

Ten chemical analyses of water were carried out during the year to ascertain evidence of plumbo-solvent action. Some of the samples were not entirely satisfactory, in one instance a lead service pipe was replaced by copper.

Swimming Baths

Regular samples of swimming bath water were taken throughout the year; it is the department's policy to take the samples at more frequent intervals during the summer.

21 samples were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination, and 5 separate samples were submitted for chemical analysis.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

The following figures show the number of factories on the register and the number of inspections which have been made.

Factories with power	189
Factories without power	<u>12</u>
Total	201
	—

Number of inspections of factories:-

(a) with mechanical power	59
(b) without mechanical power	4
(c) outworkers	<u>14</u>
	77
	—

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

1968 was a year of consolidation so far as the administration of the above Act is concerned. The majority of the premises in Shipley, governed by this Act, have now received a primary inspection. A good deal of improvement, so far as conditions in offices is concerned, has been achieved. Generally speaking there has been a large measure of co-operation from the business interests involved. The inadequacy of the artificial lighting provided in offices, is perhaps the most common defect which the inspectors find during the course of primary inspections.

During the year 8 accidents were reported under Section 48 of the Act, all these accidents were investigated and in some cases recommendations designed to prevent a similar occurrence, were made to the firms concerned.

Class of Premises	Number of registered premises registered during the year	Number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	1	68	21
Retail Shops	1	191	84
Wholesale Warehouses	-	8	1
Catering Establishments	-	29	12
Fuel Storage Depot	-	2	-
Totals	2	298	118

TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES UNDER THE ACT - 322

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

This aspect of the department's work is now under close control. The total number of visits made this year was 1232 compared with 1647 in 1967. Largely because of the effective control measures the number of complaints received was 30% less than last year.

Systematic treatment of the sewerage system was carried out during the year and I have no doubt that this policy is reaping dividends. Fluoracetamide, a direct acting poison, was used for this treatment, 372 manholes were treated.

65 various complaints concerning wasps nests and other insect pests were also dealt with by the department during the year.

THE ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1963

Two premises were registered during the course of the year for the boarding of animals. Inspections indicated that the businesses were being conducted in a satisfactory manner.

THE NOISE AMPLITUDE ACT 1960

Six complaints alleging noise nuisance were investigated during the year. Informal action was taken to either abate or mitigate the noise. Only one of the complaints emanated from an industrial source.

BYE-LAWS

(in force related to Public Health)

Handling, Sale and Delivery of Food, Section 15, Food & Drugs Act, 1955.
Buildings, Public Health Act, 1936.
Hairdressers and Barbers, Section 120 W.R.C.C. (General Powers) Act, 1951.

W.R.C.C. BYE-LAWS

(Local Government Act, 1888, and other Acts)

Children and Young Persons Act, 1953

Carrying Dangerous or Offensive Articles along Footpaths

Carrying offal through streets

Street Cries

Spitting in Certain Public Places

Leaving Orange Peel, Banana Skins, etc., on Footways

Bye-laws under the Highways and Locomotive Acts

Suppression of Litter

Control of Wireless Loudspeakers, Gramophones, in Public Places, etc.

Dogs Fouling Footways

Sale of Contraceptives in Automatic Machines

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION

644 complaints were received during the year, a decrease of 142 compared with 1967. These are listed below:-

Housing Defects	140
Choked drains or sewers	45
Water supply	20
Defective drains	35
Verminous houses	8
Rat or mice infestations	265
Miscellaneous	<u>131</u>
	644

INSFECTIONS

Dwellinghouses (Public Health Act)	757
Tents, Vans and Sheds	54
Refuse Receptacles	44
Cinemas	-
Piggeries	5
Verminous or Dirty Houses	20
Means of Escape in case of Fire	4

Clean Air Act:-

(1) Observations (Factory chimneys)	47
(2) Plant inspected	13
(3) Inspection and reinspection of houses (Smoke Control Areas)	1132
(4) Interviews	370
Shops Act, 1950	7
Rats and mice	1232
Sanitary accommodation	40
School, Public or Hotel Conveniences	25
Maggot breeding premises	75
Visits to work in progress	319
Cleansing department	74
Refuse Tips	109
Mortuary	10
Accumulations of refuse	122
Water supply	18
Re Salvage	25
Miscellaneous visits or inspections	430
Interviews	200
Nuisances	487
Re-inspections under Public Health Act	110

NOTICES SERVED DURING 1968

Statutory Notices

	Outstanding at 31.12.67	Served during 1968	Complied with 1968	Outstanding at 31.12.68
Public Health Act 1936				
Clean Air Act 1956				

Informal Notices

Housing Act 1957	-	4	-	4
Public Health Act 1936	25	16	28	13
Food Hygiene (Gen.) Regs. 1960	23	44	8	29
Food and Drugs Act 1955	-	21	9	12
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act 1963.	66	67	93	40
Factories Act 1961	3	6	6	3
Delivery Vehicles Regs. 1966	-	13	1	12

BINGLEY URBAN DISTRICT

Prepared by the Chief Public Health Inspector
Mr. J. Aveyard

I have pleasure in reporting upon the work carried out during the year.

One of the additional inspector's posts remained vacant for the major part of the year. Even so, the routine work which had suffered considerably during the previous year was accelerated with satisfactory results. The vacant post was provisionally filled in September.

FOOD HYGIENE AND SUPERVISION

An increased amount of time and effort has been devoted to the inspection of food premises, and work generally under the Food and Drugs Act.

Unsound Food

A total number of 16 complaints were received from members of the public concerning the quality or condition of the food purchased and each case was fully investigated, a summary of which is given below:-

<u>Nature of complaint</u>	<u>Cause (if known)</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
Insect in bottle of milk		Warning
Dirty milk bottle		Warning
Grit particles in bottle of milk		Warning
Insect in bottle of milk		Warning
Dirty grease in loaf of bread	Negligence at bakery	Legal proceedings
Mouldy loaf of bread		Warning
Stale loaf of bread		Warning
Sweet wrapper in sliced bread	Negligence at bakehouse	Legal proceedings
Mould on fruit malt loaf		Warning
Nail in sandwich		Investigation only
Used adhesive dressing in steak pie	Negligence at bakehouse	Legal proceedings
Can of cocktail sausages	Decomposed due to faulty canning	Warning

Discoloured chipolata sausages	Investigation only
Cornish pasties - query smell	Investigation only
Textile material in can of peaches	Negligence of foreign canners
Beetle in bilberry pie	Insect in foreign bilberries

The undermentioned foodstuffs were examined and condemned as unfit for human consumption:-

Cooked meat and meat products	35 lbs
Canned meats	2 cwts 16 lbs
Other canned foods	38 lbs
Fish (wet)	6 lbs
Frozen foods	2 cwts 32 lbs

The above figures do not include a large quantity of food which was condemned as a result of fire damage.

Premises

A summary of the types of premises in the district is as follows:-

Catering establishments	45
Retail shops	217
Bakehouses	13

Premises registered for the sale of ice cream	74
Premises registered for the manufacture of meat products, potted or preserved foods	12
Mobile vendors registered	19

Inspections

Number of inspections of food premises	96
Number of contraventions reported	148

Where premises fall below the standard required by the Food Hygiene Regulations, advice is offered to the proprietors from whom good co-operation and results are achieved in most instances.

Poultry packing

One slaughtering and packing station is operated at Harecroft. The standard of hygiene is satisfactory, although the frequency of inspections has not been as often as may be desired.

Milk Supply

Farm bottled milk supplies are sampled regularly and submitted for bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratory. Emphasis in recent years has been placed on Brucella Abortus infections and where such cases arise, investigations by the department are undertaken to isolate the infected animals.

The summary of results is given as follows:-

	<u>Number Examined</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Brucella Abortus -			
Ring Test	1190 (950)	1046 (786)	144 (164)
Brucella Abortus -			
Culture	174 (221)	113 (171)	61 (50)

Last year's figures are in brackets.

Water Supplies

I am indebted to Mr. Haslock, the Council's Water Engineer, who has supplied the following information:-

The Council are water undertakers for the whole area at present (except in respect of Harden, Crossflatts and Eldwick, which are supplied directly by Bradford Corporation, and the Branksome Drive area, which is supplied by Shipley Urban District Council.)

In addition, approximately 50% of the total volume is obtained in bulk from Bradford.

The main sources of supply within the district are springs on St. Ives Estate and in Ruin Bank Wood, moorland gathering ground on Harden Moor and St. Ives Estate, Bleak House and Lees Moor, Cullingworth.

The estimated population supplied with water is 19,250, with an average daily consumption of 737,800 gallons. Trade consumption is 175,700 gallons per day, which represents an average daily consumption of

9.1 gallons per head. The average daily domestic consumption is 38.4 gallons per head.

Sampling of water from all sources has continued during the year and samples have been submitted for bacteriological examination, chemical analysis and for testing for plumbo solvency.

Many private supplies still exist within the district and efforts have been made to improve or replace these supplies wherever possible.

<u>Samples by the Water Engineer</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Treated Waters	32	-
Raw Waters	25	8
Chemical	3	-

In addition to the work carried out by Mr. Haslock, mentioned above, regular sampling of the public supplies is undertaken by this department, and private water supplies which serve some 200 premises are checked and sampled as regularly as possible.

A close liaison is kept with the Water Engineer in connection with the above work and, where possible, premises are connected to the public supplies. Towards the year end, arrangements were commenced to connect a group of ten dwelling houses in the Gawthorpe area to the public supply, which had hitherto utilised spring water.

Few complaints have been received from the public in relation to discolouration or foreign content in the water, and I believe this fact reflects a noticeable improvement in the quality of the public water supplies generally.

As may be seen from the figures stated below, of samples taken during the year, the results of chemical analysis and bacteriological examination are highly satisfactory. Those relating to the lead solvency properties of water may appear disturbing, but the unsatisfactory figures are inflated out of proportion due to the taking of repeat samples in those cases where unsatisfactory results were first encountered. The appropriate water undertakings were informed in such instances, for counter-action to be taken.

	Chemical		Plumbo-Solvency		Bacteriological	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Public Supplies	3	-	31	32	29	1
Private Supplies	4	5	-	-	9	7
Totals	7	5	31	32	38	8

* In assessing unsatisfactory plumbo-solvency samples a criterion of 0.05 p.p.m. of lead has been taken, i.e. the World Health Organisation standard.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

Atmospheric Pollution

One of the most outstanding achievements in relation to the improvement of environmental conditions, so far as Bingley is concerned, is the progress which has been made under the Clean Air Act 1956, and the programme of smoke control made thereunder.

Domestic Premises

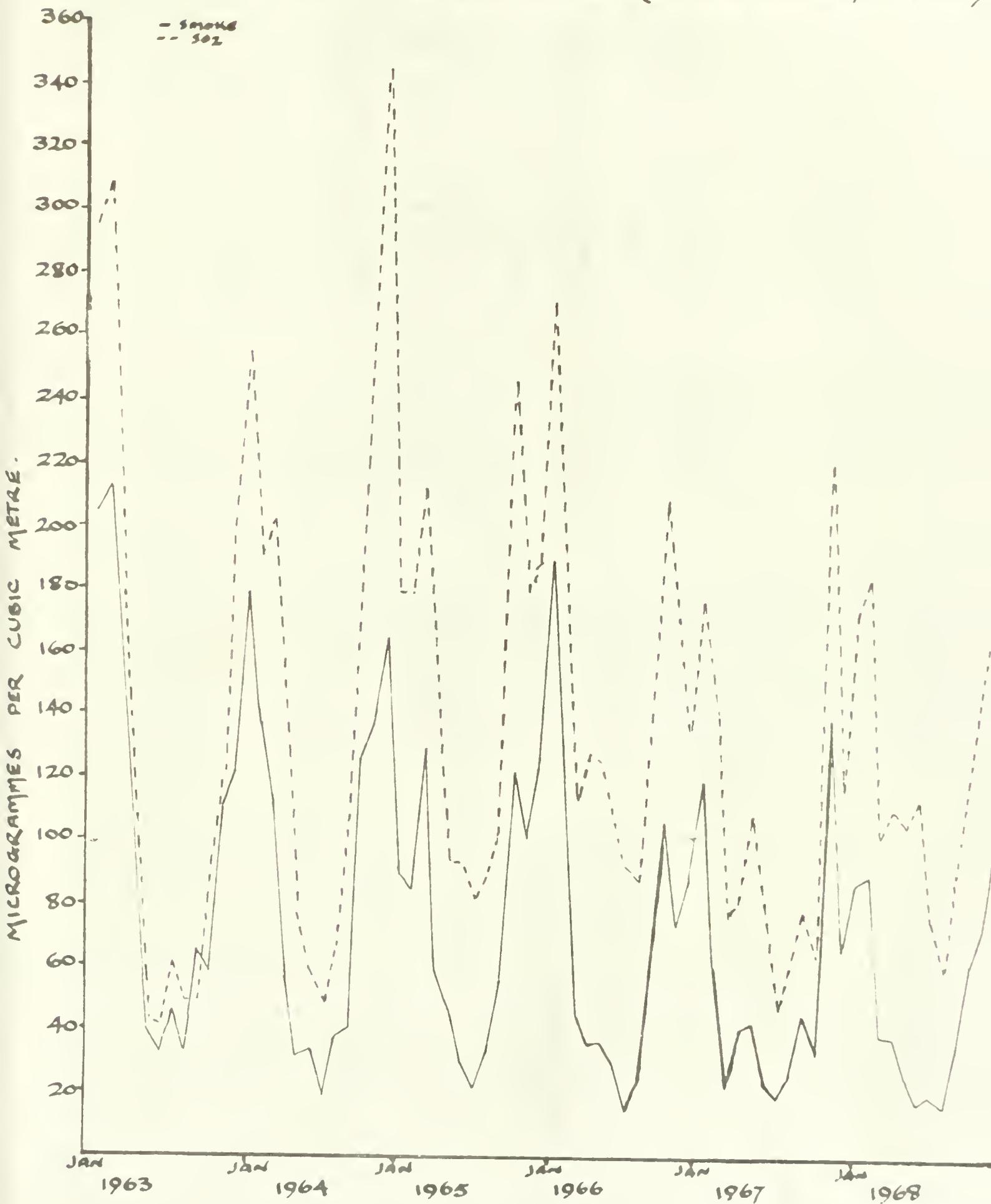
Work in connection with the smoke control programme was accelerated during the year when two Orders were made, i.e. the No. 15 (Cullingworth) and the No. 16 (Eldwick) Smoke Control Orders, which were awaiting confirmation by the Minister of Housing and Local Government at the end of the year.

No additional smoke control orders came into operation during the year, due mainly to the necessity to hold a public inquiry into the No. 14 (Wilsden) Smoke Control Order, which was made during 1967. The inquiry was held on 6th August, 1968, and the decision of the Minister had not been received before the end of the year.

The following table indicates the progress of the Council's programme which, when completed, should consist of 17 Smoke Control Orders, the terminating order (No. 17), would affect a small central part of Bingley, the major part of which is likely to be redeveloped.

Year Made	No. of Orders	Date Confirmed	Date of Operation	No. of Houses
1960	1	1961	1962	93
"	2	1961	1962	1151
1961	3	1962	1962	40

VOLUMETRIC DETERMINATION OF SMOKE AND SULPHUR
DIOXIDE CONCENTRATIONS (AVERAGE MONTHLY FIGURES)



1962	4	1962	1963	847
"	5	1962	1963	180
"	6	1962	1963	55
1963	7	1963	1964	75
"	8	1963	1964	100
"	9	1963	1964	50
"	10	1964	1964	192
"	11	1964	1964	1374
1964	12	1965	1965	1190
1965	13	1966	1967	1527
1967	14	-	-	1009
1968	15	1968	1969	643
"	16	-	-	420

Inspections

Dwellinghouses inspected in proposed smoke control areas	936
" " " in confirmed smoke control areas	168
Visits to survey instruments	342
Visits in connection with smoke nuisances	22
Cautions served in connection with offences	14

Industrial Premises

Pollution from industrial premises has decreased considerably and with one exception, incidents which have arisen have been isolated, and with the co-operation of the firms concerned, the problems have been resolved. The majority of such cases have usually occurred as a result of a change in the occupation and use of premises, usually involving an alteration in the manufacturing process and, therefore, a likely alteration in the demand for heat, often with detrimental results.

Inspections:-

Number of observations	49
Number of contraventions (Dark Smoke Regulations)	27
Inspections of boiler plants	30
Cautions served in connection with offences	16

Measurement of Pollution

The graph illustrates the readings obtained from volumetric measurement of smoke and sulphur dioxide in Bingley at regular intervals during the past six years. The instruments used for this purpose are sited at the Town Hall and readings are taken daily during the week, including Bank Holidays.

Caravan Sites

There are two caravan sites licenced for more than 5 caravans and two sites licenced for one caravan each. The larger sites are situated at Broadstones, Eldwick and Goit Stock, Harden, with capacities of 40 and 66 respectively. The latter mentioned site is not in full occupation.

Mortuary

The mortuary is maintained in a good state of repair and cleanliness, although the use of same is declining.

During the year 5 bodies were received at the mortuary, on which 4 post-mortems were carried out, one body being transferred to Keighley.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act

A 10% treatment of the Council's sewers is carried out three times per year as a routine precautionary measure of controlling rodent populations. In addition, sewers are treated as and when necessary.

Surface treatments for the destruction of rats and mice are undertaken at both domestic and industrial premises. Mice have become increasingly difficult to kill due to their resistance to 'Warfarin' which has for many years been the Ministry's recommended poison. Efforts at various research establishments have failed to produce a suitable alternative. Resorting to the use of dangerous and acute poisons has been the only alternative in the majority of cases.

The number of premises inspected during the year was 370 which resulted in treatments for the destruction of 132 infestations by rats and 223 infestations by mice.

The Council's refuse disposal tip and Sewage Works are tested regularly and treatments are carried out when necessary.

Drainage and Sewerage

Although there are a considerable number of properties which are not connected to the Council's sewers, due to the rural character of a large proportion of the district, the number of properties without flush water closets is gradually being reduced, and there are now some 50 permanent properties with closet pails.

The main sewage works are situated at Dowley Gap and small sewage

treatment plants are provided at Harecroft, Flappit and Hallas Bridge, to serve the respective communities.

Other communities out of reach of sewers are chiefly those at Low Springs, High Eldwick, and the various farms in the Wilsden and Cullingworth areas. A service is provided for the emptying of drainage tanks at such properties, by utilising gully/cesspool emptiers.

Natural Watercourses

The district is abundantly supplied with rivers and streams and a considerable amount of time is devoted to abating pollution promptly when such incidents arise. Pollution is usually caused by defects in foul drainage systems, or the misuse of the surface water drainage systems.

The latter-mentioned cause is most difficult to isolate, and in some instances almost impossible to prevent without the full co-operation of the public. I refer to the presence of oil and other wastes in water courses which receive surface water drainage from newly developed residential properties.

Public Bathing

The water at the swimming bath at Myrtle Grove is strictly controlled by the Baths Manager and the results of tests carried out by this department have been satisfactory on each occasion.

One paddling pool is situated in Myrtle Park.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

The Act and the numerous regulations made thereunder have made extra demands on the department and hereunder is a summary of the appropriate information in connection with this legislation, including the numbers of premises registered under the Act by the Council:-

<u>Class of Premises</u>	<u>No. of Registered Premises</u>	<u>No. of persons employed</u>	
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Offices	48	177	141
Retail Shops	127	137	280
Wholesale Premises	2	5	3
Catering Establishments	20	68	103
Fuel Storage Depots	3	16	-
Total	200	403	527

All the premises have received an inspection since the Act came into operation, and during the year 55 inspections have been carried out.

Industrial Premises

There are 166 factories (within the meaning of the Factories Act) on the Register of Factories.

On 9 occasions defects involving contraventions of the Factories Act were found and 7 notices were served. All the contraventions were remedied without the need to resort to statutory action.

Number of Outworkers on the Register	51
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Below is a list of trades carried on at local factories:-

Aircraft Components	Carpet Making
Artificial Silk Manufacture	Concrete Block Manufacture
Baking	Cotton Worsted Warp Dressing
Battery Making	Dry Cleaning of Clothes
Blacksmith	Dyeing
Bleach Bottling	Electrical & Mechanical Engineering
Boot and Shoe Repairing	Fat Boiling and Refining
Burling and Mending	Fertilizer Manufacture
Football and Leather Belt	Flock Filling Manufacture
Lace Making	Printing and Bookbinding
Gas Appliance Repairs	Rag Flock Manufacture
Gut Scraping	Saw Milling
Honey Processing & Packing	Scrap Metal Dealing
Ironfounding	Sheet Metal Working
Jacquard Card Cutting	Spring Making
Joinery	Television Repairs
Leather Tanning & Currying	Textile Leather Making
Machine Tool Makers	Wool Twisting & Reeling
Monumental Masonry	Woolcombing
Laundry	Woolsorting
Motor Repairing	Woollen Spinning
Paint Grinding	Worsted Spinning
Paper Pressing	Worsted Weaving
Poultry Dressing & Packing	Worsted Winding and Reeling
Plastic Moulding	Wool Blending and Willeying
Reed and Heald Making	

Animal Boarding Establishments Act 1963

Number of establishments registered	4
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The establishments have been conducted in a satisfactory manner.

Riding Establishments Act 1964

There is one registered establishment and alterations to this were commenced near the year's end.

Scrap Metal Dealers Act 1964

There are 20 dealers who are registered with the Council.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Collection

The Council undertake the collection of domestic refuse, trade refuse, the collection of chemical closet contents and the removal of bulky and deposited refuse, with the following vehicles:-

<u>No. and Type of Vehicles</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Work</u>
2 - S.D. Pakamatic 35 cubic yards (continuous loader and compression)	1967	Refuse Collection
1 - Dennis Paxit 35 cubic yards (continuous loader and compression)	1964	Refuse Collection
1 - Dennis 18/20 cubic yards (fore and aft tipper)	1961	Refuse Collection
1 - Karrier Bantam 7 cubic yards (side loader with tank)	1962	Refuse and Chemical Closet collections from out-districts. Collection of shops' salvage.
1 - Fordson 30 cwt. open lorry	1965	Miscellaneous duties, street cleansing, collection of trade and bulky refuse.
1 - S.D. 18/20 cubic yards	1961	Spare

With few exceptions the refuse collection service has been maintained at a weekly collection period. Holidays and incidents of seasonal sickness and labour shortages have been the cause of the greatest difficulties. The turnover of labour is still at a high level which creates almost a permanent shortage of staff. Nevertheless, I believe the service has been maintained at a good standard.

The use of students at holiday periods has been a most important factor in enabling the service to continue during the popular holiday periods.

Revision of Premises

A comprehensive survey of all premises from which collections are made was undertaken during the year, and the information obtained will be of value for future use.

Work Study

Following the survey of premises, a detailed assessment of each of the four major vehicles working routes was carried out with a view to reducing each vehicle's travelling time and obtaining the best use of the available labour.

Increased efficiency has been obtained, sufficient for the time being to enable a weekly service to be maintained taking into account the various additional new properties being erected in different parts of the district.

Trade Refuse

Trade refuse is collected on request or may be collected under contract at the rate of 9d. per bin per week, after allowing one bin to be collected free of charge.

The income from this source was almost double the amount for the previous year, i.e. £414 (compared with £221 the previous year) the rate per bin being unaltered during the two years.

Refuse Disposal

Refuse from all sources is received at the Dowley Gap tip where controlled tipping methods are carried out with the aid of a Trackmarshall dozer. Material for cover is obtained from building and other inert materials when possible.

Due to the lack of land suitable for the tipping of untreated refuse, the Council have made approaches to neighbouring local authorities, and joint discussions as to the possibilities of a joint scheme for the mechanical treatment of refuse, have been commenced.

A charge of 3/-d. or 5 /-d per load (depending on volume) is made for receiving and disposing of trade refuse at the tip. Income from this source was £567, compared with £403 during the previous year.

Salvage

Only clean waste paper is reclaimed from the collected refuse and this is separated at source by the use of trailers behind four of the refuse vehicles. A separate weekly collection is made from the shops at the end of each week.

The figures below indicate the sales of waste paper during the last few years, which also reflects the fluctuations in the market generally:-

	<u>Weight Tons</u>	<u>Revenue £</u>
1959	199	1,412
1960	191	1,051
1961	157	1,400
1962	123	1,210
1963	108	896
1964	79	676
1965	81	739
1966	190	1,954
1967	182	1,563
1968	174	1,444

Street Cleansing:

Street sweeping is carried out by the following staff and equipment:-

- 1 Karrier Yorkshire Mechanical Sweeper (1 Driver).
- 4 Street Orderlies with 1 Orderly Truck each.
- 1 30 cwt. Fordson Lorry with Charge-hand and 2 Labourers.

The mechanical road sweeper deals with approximately 60 miles of roads and surfaced streets, whilst the 4 Street Orderlies are employed on a beat system. The 30 cwt. lorry with Charge-hand and 2 Labourers supplements the street cleansing work when this is necessary, but is also engaged on other tasks.

Labour is difficult to obtain for the above type of work but seasonal labour is utilised when this is possible.

A continuous supervision of road conditions is now necessary due to the enormous amount of development and road works taking place within the district.

Two combined gully/cesspool emptiers are employed for the cleansing of street gullies, the emptying of septic tanks and cesspools, and the Council's small sewage treatment plants at Hewenden, Hallas Bridge and Flappit Springs. In addition, a number of private concerns utilise the service for de-sludging trade effluent tanks.

The income derived from the use of the latter mentioned two machines during the year was £393 an increase of £111 over last year's income.

Details of gully cleansings are given below:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Gullies in District</u>	<u>Gully Cleansings per Year</u>	<u>Average Cleansings per Gully per Year</u>
1961,	5,088	12,582	2.5
1962,	5,282	10,147	1.9
1963,	5,356	10,386	1.9
1964,	5,480	11,483	2.0
1965,	5,546	14,650	2.6
1966,	5,604	15,125	2.7
1967,	5,688	16,290	2.9
1968,	5,784	17,250	2.9

Civic Amenities Act, 1967:

The above Act has been implemented with satisfactory results during the year.

It was found that as a result of the possibility of owners of abandoned vehicles being charged with the cost of the removal and storage of their vehicles, the owners removed their vehicles before the Council had taken statutory action.

Other vehicles are abandoned however, without any possible trace of ownership and in these cases, arrangements are made with a local firm for their removal.

Number of vehicles abandoned	...	30
Number of notices issued	...	7
Number of vehicles collected and destroyed	...	6

HOUSING

Clearance of Unfit Houses:

The programme of clearance of unfit houses progressed during the year with the making of the following Orders:-

	<u>Title of Order</u>	<u>No. of Houses</u>
*	The Bingley No.34 (Flappit Spring) C.O. 1968	4
	The Bingley No.36 (Spring Row Harden) C.O.1968	13
	The Bingley No.37 (Lane End, Harden) C.P.O.1968	8
	The Bingley No.38 (Crownest Road) C.P.O.1968	<u>80</u>
	Total	105

* Order withdrawn.

Individual Unfit Houses:

Action was taken under section 16 of the Housing Act 1957 in respect of the undermentioned unfit houses, and demolition or closing orders were made as appropriate, or undertakings were accepted:-

<u>Demolition Orders</u>	<u>No. of Dwellings</u>
Temporary dwellings at Lower Heights Farm, Eldwick,	7
Temporary dwelling at Hill Top Farm, Eldwick,	1
44 Dubb Lane, Bingley,	1

	<u>No. of Dwellings</u> cont'd.
1 Eldwick Beck, Eldwick,	1
3 Cranford Place, Wilsden,	1
<u>Undertakings:</u>	
85 Laneside, Wilsden,	1
87 Laneside, Wilsden,	1
1 & 2 Craiglands Cottages, Eldwick,	2
	<hr/>
Total	15
	<hr/>

Houses in Multiple Occupation:

From information received from the Bingley Training College and information from other sources, a survey of houses in multiple occupation was undertaken. Inspections of all the properties concerned were also completed and where necessary, the attention of the appropriate owners were drawn to any matters requiring attention under the Housing Acts.

Particulars of the above-mentioned work is summarised below:-

Houses in Multiple Occupation

No. of Units inspected,	56
No. of Occupants,	252

As a result of the properties being inspected, the attention of the appropriate owners was drawn to the various items of defects or other conditions which required attention, in the categories listed below:-

Lighting,	1
Ventilation,	13
Food store,	1
Sanitary Accommodation,	1
Sink & Water,	2
Repairs,	9
Refuse Accommodation,	2
Rent Book,	1
Overcrowding,	2
Means of Escape in case of fire,	24

Improvement of Houses:-

No. of Improvement grants approved,	37
-------------------------------------	----

Erection of New Houses:-

No. of new houses erected by private enterprise,	185
No. of new houses erected by Local Authority,	162

Inspections:-

(a) Individual Houses:-

No. of Houses inspected for assessment of unfitness	17
No. of Houses inspected re Improvements,	12
No. of Houses inspected re Overcrowding,	35

(b) Areas:-

No. of Houses inspected for Clearance Area action	120
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APPENDICES

1. Statistical summary of inspections and work done during the year in connection with Public Health and allied legislation

	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Notices</u>	<u>Conditions Remedied</u>
Nuisances including house defects,	280	31	88
Drains and Sewers,	622	140	193
Septic Tanks and Cesspools,	32	3	2
Watercourses,	66	4	10
Infestations (insect),	69	-	60
Filthy Premises,	10	3	3
Offensive Trades,	3	-	-
Mortuary,	8	-	-
Miscellaneous,	244		

No. of Visits

Refuse storage, collection and disposal,	202
Street Cleansing,	83
Public Conveniences,	77

Work done by Public Health Department:-

No. of Septic tanks and Cesspools emptied,	86
No. of drains or sewers cleansed,	117
No. of accumulations of refuse removed,	223

2. BYELAWS IN RELATION TO PUBLIC HEALTH IN FORCE IN BINGLEY

MADE BY BINGLEY U.D.C.

Slaughterhouses	Recreation Grounds
Common Lodging Houses	Means of Escape in case
Markets	of fire in Factories
New Streets and Buildings	Offensive Trades
Tents, Van and Sheds	Handling, Wrapping and
Smoke Abatement	Delivery of Foods
Employment of Children	Sale of Food in the Open Air

MADE BY WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL

Suppression of Litter	Dogs Fouling Footways
Control of Wireless Loud Speakers	Sale of Contraceptives in Automatic Machines

Employment of Children and Young Persons

BAILDON URBAN DISTRICT

Prepared by the Public Health Inspector, Mr. R. Clark

1. GENERAL STATISTICS

Total number of inspections made for nuisances	92
Nuisances abated	41
Informal notices served for the abatement of nuisances	15
Statutory notices served	2
Bakehouses inspected	5
Fried fish shops inspected	2
Smoke observation made	16

2. HOUSING STATISTICS

A. (i) Total number of houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health & Housing Acts, 1936)	179
(ii) Number of inspections made	216
B. Remedy of defects without service of formal notice:	
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers.	9
C. Action under statutory powers during the year (Proceedings under the Housing Acts, 1936 and 1957)	
(i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.	Nil
(ii) Number of houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice	
(a) by owner	Nil
(b) by Local Authority	Nil
D. (i) No. of houses subject to Closing Orders	-
(ii) No. of houses closed by owners	2
(iii) No. of houses demolished by owners	-
(iv) No. of families rehoused	17
(v) No. of persons involved in (iv) above	45

HOUSING SLUM CLEARANCE

Inspection of properties in Green Lane streets was carried out during the year and some 40 houses within this area were purchased by agreement. Two individual unfit houses were closed by the owners.

HOUSING NEW DEVELOPMENT

During the year a total of 128 new houses were constructed; of these 71 were built by private enterprise. Development by the Council consisted of 34 aged persons dwellings at Heygate Close together with warden's house and 21 similar dwellings at Knoll Gardens with warden's flat. In both developments a community centre was included in the overall development scheme and both centres provide excellent accommodation for both social and recreational activities.

HOUSING IMPROVEMENTS

Inspection of the properties at Baildon Green were carried out with a view to the improvement of the area as a whole, taking into account environmental improvement as well as individual house improvement. This matter has been forwarded to the Area Planning Officer and Ministry of Housing and Local Government for their observations and advice.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Nine applications were approved during the year.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Three vehicles are in use for refuse collection, two 35 cubic yard Shelvoke and Drewry Pakamatics and a 25 cubic yard Shelvoke and Drewry Fore and Aft Tipper, this latter vehicle being used mainly for special collections and assisting generally where necessary. Further increases in the volume of refuse were noted, particularly in the Smoke Control areas, and the capacity of the two compression vehicles in dealing with this was of the utmost importance.

The bonus scheme continued to work satisfactorily, which is reflected in the low turnover of staff, and a regular weekly collection has been maintained subject to the normal exigencies of the service.

Apart from a 10 week period when tipping was carried out at Heights Tip, all refuse has been disposed of at the Shipley U.D.C. Tip at Gaisby.

SUMMARY OF REFUSE COLLECTED

Total No. of loads	1,418
Estimated weight	4,534 tons

Cost of refuse collection and disposal for year ending
31st March, 1969:-

Collection costs	£15,419
Disposal costs	<u>£ 1,119</u>
	Total £16,538

SALVAGE

Collection of salvage during the year continued satisfactorily and although the tonnage collected dropped by some 4 tons, income from this source increased by £16, due to an increase in prices paid for waste paper.

DETAILS OF SALVAGE SOLD 1968/69

	T.	C.	Q.	£.	s.	d.
Waste paper	143.	19.	3.	1293.	19.	3.
Scrap metal						
and rags	<u>1.</u>	<u>1.</u>	<u>0.</u>	<u>10.</u>	<u>16.</u>	<u>0.</u>
	<u>145.</u>	<u>0.</u>	<u>3.</u>	<u>1304.</u>	<u>15.</u>	<u>3.</u>

Comparative figures for the previous 4 years for waste paper are:-

1964/65	£671
1965/66	£1135
1966/67	£1309
1967/68	£1277

CLEAN AIR

The Baildon No. 10 Smoke Control Order covering some 521 premises came into operation during the year. Inspection of the No. 11 Area was completed and it was expected that this Order would become operative during 1969.

Details of confirmed Smoke Control Orders are given in the following list.

	<u>No. of premises</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Date of Operation</u>
Baildon No. 1			
Smoke Control Order	1,242	1,200	1.10.64
" No. 2 "	565	228.5	1.10.64
" No. 3 "	171	48	1.12.65
" No. 4 "	62	7.5	1.10.66
" No. 5 "	124	16	1.10.66
" No. 6 "	96	10.5	1.10.66
" No. 7 "	384	57	1. 7.67
" No. 8 "	216	55	1. 7.67
" No. 9 "	860	174	1.11.67
" No.10 "	521	683	1.11.68

On the industrial side an inspection of all boiler plant was carried out and sixteen observations made on factory chimneys.

WATER SUPPLIES

In almost all instances premises in the district receive a treated water supply from the Rombalds Water Board, this proving both adequate and wholesome throughout the year. The surveillance of private supplies to isolated premises was continued throughout the year.

During the year the following water samples have been submitted for examination:-

<u>Bacteriological</u>	<u>Rombalds Water Board</u>	<u>Private</u>
Satisfactory	11	12
Unsatisfactory	1	-
<u>Plumbo-solvency</u>		
Satisfactory	8	-
Unsatisfactory	-	-

The unsatisfactory sample was of raw water prior to treatment.

MILK SUPPLIES

The registration and control of milk supplies is vested in the County Council but in certain instances it is necessary for the Public Health Authority to take action to prevent the spread of milk borne infection.

During the year milk at two Baildon farms was found to be infected with brucellosis and following sampling and bacteriological examination the affected animals were identified. Notices were served on the farmers concerned requesting heat treatment of the milk from the infected animals.

MILK SAMPLING

No. of samples of untreated milk taken for:-

	<u>Methylene Blue Test</u>	<u>Ring Test</u>	<u>Culture Test</u>
Satisfactory	9	31	36
Unsatisfactory	-	8	3

In addition, nine samples of heat treated milk were taken all of which gave satisfactory results.

FOOD HYGIENE

All food shops within the district were inspected during the year and a good standard of hygiene was found to obtain in all premises.

ICE CREAM

There is one manufacturer and forty-two registered retailers of ice cream. The figure is supplemented during the summer months by itinerant vendors operating from mobile stalls. The registered dealers in general sell only proprietary wrapped ice cream whilst itinerants usually sell ice cream loose and are, therefore, more likely to retail a "contaminated" product. Regular checks are made on these vehicles to ensure satisfactory standards of cleanliness.

PEST CONTROL

The Council, in addition to taking responsibility for rodent control in their sewers and other properties, operate a free service for the eradication of rats and mice on private domestic premises. This service is largely instrumental in keeping a strict control on the rodent population and only rarely is a major infestation encountered.

Rodent control is carried out on a part-time basis by one of the refuse collectors who has received training in this work with advice and supervision as required.

In addition, 81 wasps' nests were destroyed.

CARAVAN SITES

There are two licensed caravan sites within the district and these are subject to the conditions prescribed by the Caravan Site Control of Development Order. Regular inspections of the sites are made and any contraventions of the conditions of the site licence are immediately taken up with the licence holder.

GYPSIES

The problems associated with gypsies on Baildon Green intensified towards the end of the year. The influx of new families to the area reflected the action of other bodies in making inaccessible land upon which they had sited their trailers during the winter months.

The increased usage of the northern side of the Green in particular produced conditions far worse than had been previously encountered, the itinerants leaving in their wake large quantities of rubbish and unsaleable scrap. The absence in many cases of sanitary accommodation often gave rise to conditions in the nearby woods which were aesthetically revolting.

As stated in previous reports the only viable solution is the provision of a properly equipped site to cater for the needs of these "travellers" and I find it regrettable that progress in this direction was impeded during the year.

FACTORIES ACT, 1957

Regular inspections are made to check sanitary conditions in factories in the district, the attention of the management being drawn where necessary to any unsatisfactory circumstances. In no instance was it found necessary to resort to statutory action to bring about necessary improvements. A register of outworkers is kept by the department and periodic visits are made to registered premises to ensure that the work involved is not causing any nuisance to the occupants of the house or surrounding property.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Twenty-eight visits were made to registered premises and in four cases informal notices were served requiring the carrying out of works.

COMPLAINTS

As in previous years a wide variety of complaints have been received. These have received prompt attention and wherever possible a solution has been arrived at. In the majority of cases it was possible to bring this about without resort to statutory action.

BYELAWS IN RELATION TO PUBLIC HEALTH IN FORCE IN BAIRDON

The Cleansing of Footways and Pavements

Nuisances (arising from snow, filth, dust, ashes and rubbish,
and the keeping of animals)

Nuisances in connection with the removal of offensive or
noxious matter

Slaughterhouses

Use of sanitary conveniences

Smoke Abatement (Three Minute Byelaw)

Handling, wrapping and delivery of food

Sale of food in the open air

Buildings.

DENHOLME URBAN DISTRICT

Prepared by Mr. W.H. Blackburn, Senior Public Health Inspector, who is also the Council's Surveyor and Housing Manager.

WATER SUPPLY

Water is distributed by the Bradford Corporation and is collected on the Thornton Moor Catchment Area, the greater part of which is situated within the Denholme Urban District.

1064 dwelling houses enjoy a supply of water from public mains. The remainder, being situate in the outlying parts of the district rely on springs and wells. No reports of insufficiency of water have been received during the year.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

The whole of the built-up area is drained to sewers which gravitate to two sewage disposal works. One at Doe Park deals with an estimated D.W.F. of 41,250 gallons per day, and the other at Whalley Lane deals with an estimated D.W.F. of 12,500 gallons per day. Both works incorporate screens, detritus tanks, settling tanks, percolating filters and humus tanks. A Lea Recorder is installed at the Doe Park Works.

The sewage from the Field Head Estate gravitates to an ejector at Doctors Bridge and is discharged to the head of the Whalley Lane sewer.

Samples of effluent taken during the year were classified as "Good apart from a slight excess of suspended solids" in respect of the Doe Park Works, and "a grossly polluting effluent" from the Whalley Lane Works. Although it is established that the Whalley Lane Works are overloaded, when the unsatisfactory samples were taken from these works, it was found that a defect had occurred on the dosing siphon causing an inefficient filtration. This defect was immediately rectified and cleansing of the settling and humus tanks was undertaken.

No further progress is reported regarding the extensions to the Doe Park Works and the abandoning of the Whalley Lane Works.

The southern area comprising Denholme Clough (approximately 80 properties) and Well Heads (30 properties) are sewered for waste water only, and septic tanks are encouraged where practicable. 95 properties have drains connected to septic tanks.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

Close liaison with officials of the River Board to minimise pollution in water courses has been maintained. A degree of pollution is evident in the southern portion of Denholme Beck in the Lower Clough area, although the Denholme Angling Club have introduced fish into these waters which appear to survive.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

No. of houses provided with water closets	1,026
No. of houses with waste water closets	6
No. of houses with chemical closets	6
No. of houses with earth or pail closets	55
No. of earth closets converted to W.C.s	3
No. of septic tanks provided	3

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Household refuse is collected by direct labour (1 Loader/Driver and 2 or 3 loaders) with a Karrier 11-15 cu.yd. compression refuse vehicle which was put into service in April 1966. A tractor drawn refuse trailer is also put into use after holiday periods and during inclement weather in an endeavour to provide a weekly collection. Refuse from 11 premises on the outskirts of the district is collected every 14 days and the owners of the premises have undertaken to dispose of their own refuse.

All refuse is disposed of by tipping in the Bradford area in agreement with Bradford Corporation at a charge of 4/-d per load. The Karrier Refuse Vehicle is fitted with a fully enclosed tank for the reception of the contents of pail closets. Trade refuse from business premises and bulky materials from dwellings, such as unwanted furniture, bedding etc. in reasonable quantity, is collected at no charge by the tractor and trailer.

The Council is indebted to Bradford Corporation who have made available facilities for Denholme residents to dispose of surplus household effects to the tip at Back Heights Lane, Thornton.

Number of loads collected	456
Total weight (estimated)	798 tons

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The following is a tabular statement of the inspections made:-

Inspections for public health purposes	523
Nuisances found	41
Nuisances in hand at end of 1967	9
Total needing abatement	50
Nuisances abated in 1968	32
Informal notices served	41
Informal notices complied with	32
Statutory notices served	-
Statutory notices complied with	-

Inspections of :-

Middens	3
Offensive trades	9
Refuse receptacles	27
Knackers yard	5
Piggeries	13
Slaughterhouses	1073
Verminous and dirty premises	2
Disinfestations	2

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH WORKS EXECUTED

Inspections, drainage all purposes	219
New drains laid and tested)	93
New sewers laid and tested)	
Public sewers cleansed	13
Drains cleansed	40
Septic tanks cleansed	-
Drains tested by means of colour	25
Septic tanks constructed	3
Inspection chambers provided	34
Gullies provided	45
Eaves gutters repaired or renewed	37
Fallpipes repaired or renewed	19
Sinks provided	2
Accumulation of offensive matter	
	removed
Closet pails renewed	1
Dustbins provided	25

KNACKER'S YARD

There is one Knacker's Yard in the district and 5 inspections have been made.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There is one offensive trade carried on in the district, namely that of bone boiling, premises consisting of one building being in the same curtilage as the Knacker's Yard. Two buildings are used for maggot breeding and other buildings house a pet-food cannery and despatch bay. 5 inspections have been made.

RODENT CONTROL

Rodent control is carried out by a part-time operative under my control. Details of inspections are as follows:-

No. of properties inspected for reasons other than notification	189
No. of complaints received	58
No. of premises found to be infested with rats	22
No. of premises found to be infested with mice	36
No. of complete treatments carried out:-	
Non-agricultural	58
Agricultural	-
Council properties	3

In order to encourage the voluntary notification of infestation to the local authority, the Council have resolved that no charge be made for treatment at all premises. Treatment of sewers is carried out as a matter of routine, and infestation is negligible.

FACTORIES ACT

	<u>Number</u>	<u>No. of Inspections</u>
Factories with power	15	33
Factories without power	1	1
Other premises	8	1211

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT

There are 12 premises registered in accordance with this Act as follows:-

Offices	2
Retail shops	7
Catering establishments	3

25 persons are employed, and 15 inspections have been made.

CLEAN AIR

From time to time observations have been made on factory chimneys in the district and no contraventions of the Act have been noted.

Concerning the erection of new buildings, Building Regulations require that they be provided with only such appliances for heating and cooking as are suitably designed for burning smokeless fuel. Increasing numbers of dwellings are now being provided with smokeless fuel installations voluntarily and for the sake of convenience, especially where the husband and wife are employed. These circumstances are prevalent in this district. Evidence of this has been reflected in the increase of bulk in refuse collection.

HOUSING

The total number of houses in the district is 1,093, of which 205 are owned by the Council.

No. of Council houses completed and occupied in 1968	-
No. of private houses completed and occupied in 1968	5
No. of Council houses under construction	49
No. of private houses under construction	3
Total number of dwellings inspected for housing defects under Public Health and Housing Acts	97
Re-inspections	156

Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied :-

	<u>By owner</u>	<u>By Council</u>
1. After informal action by Council	21	-
2. After formal notice under:		
(a) Public Health Acts	-	-
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act 1957	-	-
(c) Under Section 24 Housing Act 1957	-	-

Two Clearance Areas were declared, namely:

The Denholme (St. Helena) No. 1 Clearance Area 1968, and
The Denholme (Amble Tonia) No. 2 Clearance Area 1968,

Each consisting of six houses. It is intended that the houses will be purchased by the Council by agreement, the occupiers re-housed, and the houses demolished. To date 11 properties have either been purchased or negotiations are in an advanced stage.

Three dwellings have been closed, and two occupiers have been re-housed.

During the year two unfit houses were acquired by the Council for subsequent demolition, and the families have been re-housed in Council accommodation.

Referring to the 1967 return, the inspection of all houses in an area bounded by Main Road, Commercial Street (east side), John Street (east side), and Minorca Estate, comprising 134 houses and 4 other premises, has been completed, and it is proposed that the Medical Officer of Health will submit his official representation to the Council in January 1969.

49 units of accommodation are under construction by the Council on the Station Road Site, Denholme, the date of completion of the contract being July 1969.

CARAVANS

Although there are no residential caravans in the district, one site is licensed for not more than 2 caravans.

HOUSING ACTS - IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Inspections in connection with improvement grants 73

Number of Improvement Grants approved:

OVERCROWDING

No cases of overcrowding are known to exist.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK DISTRIBUTION

Denholme is included in the Schedule of areas to which Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) (No.2) Order 1954 applies.

Although no licences are issued by the Authority, the County Health Inspector and myself maintain close co-operation on distribution.

Sampling

Producer/Retailer Samples

No. of samples taken for Brucellosis:-

Culture Test : 180 Number positive: 22

Of these 180 samples, 179 samples were from cows in 3 herds, and where *Brucella abortus* was found to be present on culture appropriate notice was served requiring the heat treatment of milk from the infected cow.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Ice Cream

There is one registered manufacturer producing complete cold mix ice cream, and 8 registered purveyors, and 13 inspections have been made.

Manufacture of Meat Products, etc.

Four premises are registered for the manufacture of sausage and/or pressed, pickled, potted or preserved meat products. 6 inspections have been made.

Food Premises

The number and type of shops at which food is sold is as follows:-

Provisions	11
Bakers	2
Butchers	3
Fried Fish Shops	2
Greengrocers	2
Sweets	2
Licensed premises	12
Canteens etc.	5
Cafes	1

Inspection of premises concerned with the sale and preparation of food is undertaken as a matter of routine, and minor items to secure compliance with the Food and Drugs Act have received attention. 61 inspections and re-inspections have been made.

MEAT INSPECTION

There are 4 licensed slaughterhouses in the district, and 1,073 inspections have been made, including 1 inspection with the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

1 slaughterhouse is licensed for the slaughter of horses.

Charges made to butchers for the service of meat inspection have been made in accordance with the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963 as follows:-

2/6d. per horse or bovine animal

9d. per calf or pig

6d. per sheep, lamb, or goat

£945. 2. 9d was received by the Council for meat inspection services from the slaughterhouse occupiers.

21 Slaughtermen's licences have been issued, 2 subject to supervision.

MEAT INSPECTION (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1966

The permitted hours of slaughter at the four slaughterhouses are as follows:-

- Slaughterhouse 1. Mondays to Fridays inclusive - 7am to 4.30 pm.
2. Mondays to Fridays inclusive - 7am to 4.30 pm.
Sundays - - - - 7am to 10 am.
3. Mondays to Fridays inclusive - 6am to 6 pm.
4. Mondays to Fridays inclusive - 7am to 4.30 pm.,
subject to the Council permitting the slaughter of
horses for export on Sundays 7 a.m. to 3 p.m. as and
when the occasion arises and the appropriate notice
of such slaughter being given to the local authority.

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in
whole or in part

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves and Lambs	Sheep	Pigs	Horses
No. killed	2398	776	109	13063	5083	57
No. inspected	2398	776	109	13063	5083	57
<u>All diseases except</u>						
<u>Tuberculosis and</u>						
<u>Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcases condemned	8	100	29	70	21	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	13	287	4	1441	904	12
Percentage of number inspected infected with disease other than Tuber- culosis or Cysticerci	0.87	4.9	30.2	11.5	18.1	26.3
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected infected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>UNSTABLE FOOD</u>						

Unstable tinned and other food is collected and destroyed. The major portion of unstable meat is derived from one slaughterhouse, the occupier of which has premises adjoining for the canning of meat for pet foods, and one other slaughterhouse disposes of unstable meat to these premises. Unstable meat from the other two slaughterhouses is surrendered, collected and destroyed.

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS

4 Ladies' Hairdressers are registered, 3 of whom use partially residential premises. 4 inspections have been made.

ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYELAWS ETC. IN RELATION TO PUBLIC HEALTH IN FORCE IN DENHOLME.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, parts 2,3,4 and 5.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1908, part 6.

Public Health Act, 1925, Part 6 (Recreation Grounds)

Private Street Works Act, 1892

West Riding (General Powers) Act, 1951, Sections 36, 75, 76, 88 and 120.

Regulations. Dairies, Cowsheds, etc.

Byelaws.	Smoke Abatement Slaughterhouses New Streets Handling, Wrapping, etc. of Food. Hairdressers and Barbers Sanitary Conditions and Management of Private Slaughterhouses Sanitary Conditions, Management, and Keeping of Records for Knackers Yards.
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MADE BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL

West Riding (General Powers) Act.

BYELAWS.	Good Rule and Government. Local Government Act 1888 Advertisements Protection of Wild Plants Litter Children and Young Persons Petroleum Filling Stations Cycling on Footpaths Wireless Loud Speakers Dogs Fouling Footways Personal Weighing Machines Sale of Contraceptives in Automatic Machines Employment of Children and Young Persons Unauthorised Persons on School Premises Wireless Loudspeakers, Gramophones Suppression of Litter Removal of Mud from Wheels of Vehicles
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DIVISIONAL MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

Births during the year to Mothers
normally resident in the Division

	<u>Live</u>	<u>Still</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
Domiciliary	119	1	120	10.3
Private Maternity Homes	45	-	45	3.9
Hospitals	989	11	1000	85.8
	1153	12	1165	100.0

MATERNITY SERVICES

Births within the Division

Domiciliary Cases

County Midwives	118
Private Midwives	-
Private Maternity Homes	-
Maternity Home (Hospital Management Committee)	468
Total	586

Births outside the Division

Domiciliary	2
Private Maternity Homes	45
Hospitals:	
Keighley St. John's	224
Halifax General	3
Bradford St. Luke's	193
Bradford Royal Infirmary	97
Other hospitals	15
Total	579

MATERNITY HOME

The Maternity Home, Shipley, is administered by a Sub-Committee of the Bradford 'A' Group Hospital Management Committee whose meetings are held monthly at Salt's Hospital or the Maternity Home.

ADMISSION

The Matron of the Maternity Home has provided the following statistics:-

656 women were delivered. 5 cases were emergency admissions. 6.2 days was the average stay in lying-in beds. The average daily number of beds occupied was 14.4.

SPECIAL STATISTICS

There were 11 forceps deliveries out of 656 cases. There was 1 stillbirth. 5 women received blood transfusion.

CONSULTANT SERVICE

288 patients were seen by Mr. Craig before confinement. The Consultant Paediatrician was called to examine 4 babies and the Consultant in Orthopaedics to examine 4 babies.

TRANSFERS

64 patients were transferred to other hospitals. 52 received analgesia with Trilene, 281 had Trilene with Pethidine and 302 Trilene with Petholorfan.

PREMATURE BABIES

22 babies weighed $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth. (1 stillbirth).

DISTRICT MIDWIFERY

The District Midwifery Sister is still a very important and necessary member of any community. The major part of her time is now taken up with caring for the mother and baby before and after confinement. She gives regular ante-natal supervision and guidance to the expectant mother - holding clinics for examinations, and classes for guidance and counselling. In the post-natal period she cares for the mother and baby after early discharge from hospital.

Although the modern trend is for mothers to be delivered in hospital, there remain a minority of women who for various reasons are confined at home. It is therefore essential that the midwife maintains a high standard of efficiency and qualification. In order that this may be so, every midwife attends In-service training within the County, and regular national refresher courses.

Five midwives are employed in the Division.

The lying-in period remains a minimum of 10 days. Therefore the increasing popularity of hospital delivery followed by early discharge means that greater numbers of mothers and babies need the attention of the midwife from the 2nd to the 10th day.

MIDWIVES' ACTS

Statutory Notices under the Midwives' Acts received from Midwives during the year:

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Death of (a) Mother | - |
| (b) Child | - |
| (2) Stillbirths | 1 |
| (3) Liability to be a source
of infection | - |
| (4) Medical Aid Notices:- | |

No. issued because of complications
arising during/in:

Domiciliary Cases	Preg-nancy	Labour	Lying-in	The Child	Total
(1) Where the doctor had arranged to provide Maternity Medical Services under the National Health Service Act	-	21	4	4	29
(11) Others	-	1	-	-	1
Cases in Private Nursing Homes	-	-	-	-	-
Cases in Institutions	-	-	-	-	-
	-	22	4	4	30

ANALGESIA IN CHILDBIRTH

(a) Number of Midwives in practice in the area qualified to administer analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives' Board:	
(i) Domiciliary	4
(ii) Private Nursing Home	-
(iii) Institutions	8
(b) Number of Domiciliary Midwives in the Divisional Area who have been trained under approved schemes for the administration of analgesics during the year:	-
(c) Number of sets of apparatus for the administration of analgesics by Domiciliary Midwives:	<u>G. & A.</u> <u>Trilene</u>
(i) Issued during the year, excluding replacements	- -
(ii) In use at the end of the year	4 4
(d) Number of cases where analgesics were administered by Domiciliary Midwives during the year:	
(i) Pethidine	13
(ii) Trilene	23
(iii) Trilene and Pethidine	73

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE - Nil

MATERNAL DEATHS - Nil

ANCILLARY SERVICES IN PREGNANCY AND LYING-IN

HOME HELPS - Reference should be made to page 34.

DENTAL TREATMENT

Expectant mothers are referred from doctor to private dentist or to the dentist at the Ante-natal Clinic, and facilities are also available for nursing mothers.

DENTAL TREATMENT OF YOUNG CHILDREN AND MOTHERS

(a) Numbers provided with dental care

	<u>Expectant and Nursing Mothers</u>	<u>Children under 5</u>
Examined	7	72
Needing Treatment	7	72
Treated	7	72
Number of attendances	25	141

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided

Extractions	42	141
Anaesthetics: Local	-	-
General	4	55
Fillings	15	73
Scalings or Scaling and Gum Treatment	6	4
Dentures provided	7	-
Silver Nitrate	-	-
Fitted with dentures	4	-

ANTE-NATAL RELAXATION CLASSES

	<u>Sessions held</u>	<u>No. of Patients</u>	<u>Total Attendances</u>
Somerset House	46	89	450
Bingley	16	45	129
Cullingworth	21	34	98

Mothers continue to attend in considerable number and frequently express appreciation of this class. They benefit both physically and psychologically and have the added enthusiasm and skill of Miss Rex and Midwives.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

<u>Clinic</u>	<u>Sessions held</u>	<u>No. of Patients</u>	<u>Total Attendances</u>	<u>Average Attendance per session</u>
Somerset House	51	89	387	8
Maternity Home	50	518	1092	21
Total - Shipley	-	607	1479	-
Bingley	49	93	396	8
Baildon	20	31	117	6
Denholme	25	36	158	6
	<u>767</u>	<u>2150</u>		

I N F A N T S

INFANT MORTALITY
(Divisional Figures)

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under a week	Total				Total			
		1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	deaths under 1 mth.	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.
Congenital Disease	6				6			1	7
Congenital Deformity	1				1				1
Respiratory Disease	1	2	1	4	4	1	2		11
Prematurity	7				7				7
Birth Trauma					-				-
Gastro Enteritis					-				-
Others					-	1	1		2
All causes	15	-	2	1	18	5	2	3	-
									28

PREMATURE BABIES

born to Mothers normally resident in the Division

Birth Weight lbs.	Male lbs.	Female lbs.	Total (live)	Died (Under 28 days)	Stillborn
5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$	13	24	37	-	-
$4\frac{1}{2}$ and under 5	7	4	11	2	1
4 " " $4\frac{1}{2}$	5	3	8	-	1
$3\frac{1}{2}$ " " 4	2	4	6	1	2
3 " " $3\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	1	1	2
$2\frac{1}{2}$ " " 3	6	-	6	3	2
under $2\frac{1}{2}$	-	2	2	2	-
Total	34	37	71	9	8

PREMATURITY

Two incubators are available; one established at Shipley Ambulance Station for Shipley and Baildon, the other at Keighley Ambulance Station for Bingley and Denholme.

INFANT WELFARE CLINICS

<u>Clinic</u>	<u>No. of Sessions held</u>	<u>No. of Children who Attended</u>	<u>Total No. of Attendances</u>	<u>Average Attendance per session</u>
Somerset House	144	708	3,377	23
Wrose	48	323	1,489	31
TOTAL SHIPLEY		1,031	4,866	
Bingley	102	554	2,375	23
Wilnsden	23	204	665	28
Harden	25	51	200	8
Cullingworth	25	106	402	16
Cottingley	50	286	1,458	29
TOTAL BINGLEY		1,201	5,100	
Baildon	98	519	2,171	21
Denholme	25	113	379	15
TOTAL DIVISION*		2,864	12,516	

* not including
Mobile Clinic

Mobile Clinic

Baildon - Coach Road	22	53	254	12
- Charlestown	22	30	173	8
- Springfield Road	22	52	302	14
Eldwick -	23	147	407	18

The Mobile Clinic which was introduced in November 1962, completed another year of work. On Tuesday morning of one week the Unit goes to the Coach Road, Baildon. On Thursday of the succeeding week the Unit visits the Shoulder of Mutton at Charlestown until about 10.30 a.m., thereafter proceeding to Springfield Road, upper Baildon. This is convenient for young mothers in these rather scattered areas. On Thursday afternoon the Unit moves to Eldwick, Bingley, where a considerable demand exists. The Unit is manned by a Doctor and a Health Visitor and facilities provided include immunisation of pre-school and school children and welfare foods.

HEALTH VISITING

The Health Visitor is a nurse with post registration qualification who provides a continuing service to families and individuals in the community. Her work has five main aspects -

1. The prevention of mental, physical and emotional ill health and its consequences.
2. Early detection of ill health and the surveillance of 'high risk' groups.
3. Recognition and identification of need and mobilisation of appropriate resources where necessary.
4. Health teaching.
5. Provision of care which includes support during periods of stress, and advice and guidance in cases of illness as well as in the care and management of children. The Health Visitor is not, however, actively engaged in technical nursing procedures.

She is a practitioner in her own right, detecting cases of need on her own initiative as well as acting upon referrals. She has skills and knowledge particular to her work and these are drawn from her nursing background and from the additional preparations in her health visitor training.

The essential component of health visiting lies in its nursing discipline. It involves the maintenance or promotion of optimum health and the protection and care of those unable to care for themselves. It is achieved by the use of professional knowledge and special skills which include the organisation of environment and auxiliary support, and the exercise of overall judgement in deciding the appropriate measure of assistance required and the best method of providing it.

The Health Visitor is a key member of the Community Health Team working in direct liaison through her nursing experience with medical practitioners and hospitals, and by way of her specialised training, with workers in the fields of education and social work. No other worker at present combines the type of knowledge and the skills developed through the specialised training of the health visiting course.

There was a slight improvement in the staffing situation of qualified Health Visitors during the year. Three newly qualified Health Visitors joined the staff in September and one Health Visitor returned to duty after a very long period of illness. Two Health Visitors left the Division. One Health Visitor undertook special responsibilities in the case of the diabetic patients, and also those with chest conditions; in both cases working in direct liaison with the hospital authorities. Another Health Visitor is a qualified Field Work Instructor and is responsible to the University of Leeds Health Visitor Training School for the practical training of three students.

<u>General Practitioner</u>	<u>Health Visitor</u>
Drs. Renwick, Tomlinson and Pratt	Mrs. M. King
Dr. Frais	Mrs. M. King
Drs. Waite and Rhodes	Mrs. S. Wade
Drs. Craig & Murdoch	Miss C. M. Lund
Drs. Penn & Haywood	Mrs. W. M. Taylor
Drs. MacGregor & Jones	Miss C. M. Lund
Drs. Foster & Turner	Miss G. Wilcock
Dr. Maher	Mrs. S. Smith
Dr. Judson	Miss G. Wilcock
Drs. Selby & Rushton	Mrs. C. Moor
Dr. Farrugia	Mrs. M. J. Brooksbank
Dr. O'Dwyer	Mrs. M. J. Brooksbank
Dr. Raistrick	Miss V. A. Ryan
Dr. Riley	Miss V. A. Ryan
Dr. McRoberts	Mrs. C. Moor
Dr. Laing	Mrs. W. M. Taylor
Dr. Wilson	Miss C. M. Lund
Dr. Tripney	Miss V. A. Ryan
Dr. Hollingworth	Mrs. C. Moor
Dr. Gibson	Mrs. C. Moor
Dr. Campbell	Mrs. C. Moor
Dr. Whittaker	Mrs. M. J. Brooksbank

CASES VISITED BY HEALTH VISITORS

	No. of cases	Total Visits (including first visits but excluding ineffective visits)
1. Children born in 1963	1277	3906
2. Children born in 1967	971	2245
3. Children born in 1963 - 66	2496	4697
4. Total number of children in Lines 1 - 3	4774	10848
5. Persons aged 65 or over (excluding 'domestic help only' visits)	1011	2325
6. Number included in Line 5 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	329	-
7. Mentally disordered persons	20	55
8. Number included in Line 7 who were visited at special request of a general practitioner or hospital.	14	-
9. Persons excluding maternity cases, discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals)	106	235
10. Number in Line 9 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	90	-
11. Number of tuberculosis households visited (i.e. visits by health visitors not employed solely on tuberculosis work)	70	221
12. Number of households visited on account of other infectious diseases	316	767

HOME NURSING

Comprehensive care is the ultimate aim in the work of the district Nursing Sister. Home treatment and nursing care need to be reinforced by educating the patient and family in the matter of health.

The responsibilities of the Home Nurse include:-

- (a) Adapting hospital skills to nursing the sick in their own homes.
- (b) Being aware of the nursing and social needs of the patient and the family.
- (c) Establishing and maintaining good relationships.
- (d) Using every opportunity to educate the patient and his family in matters of health.
- (e) Teaching relatives to care for the patient between the Nurse's visits.
- (f) Communicating and co-operating with workers in other services concerned with the health and welfare of the community, so using to the full the health, welfare and social services in her area.

There are 11 full time Home Nursing Sisters in the Division, two of whom undertook further training and obtained the National Certificate of District Nursing, making a total of 9 Sisters having this additional qualification for district work. One part time State Enrolled Nurse continues to assist the Sisters in their work. From time to time, Nursing Sisters are called upon to assist in the training of colleagues, i.e. those State Registered Nurses undertaking district training, or Student Nurses who attend for experience in district work.

By far the greatest part of the Home Nursing Sister's work lies in the care of the elderly and chronic sick. The increasing provision of disposable equipment, medical aids, laundry service and incontinence protection are of immense benefit, not only to the Sister, but to the patients and their relatives.

Domiciliary Nursing is also commencing a period of change, and owing to the pressure for beds in hospital, patients are being discharged much earlier after surgical treatment to be cared for in their own homes.

HOME NURSING - 1968

SUMMARY OF CASES DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR.

Age Group		Classification of Cases					Total
		Medical	Surgical	Tuberculosis	Other	Maternal	
<u>Total cases visited (closed cases only)</u>							
0 - 4		12	2	-	-	-	19
5 - 14		12	-	-	-	-	20
15 - 44		44	2	-	-	-	128
45 - 64		33	4	-	-	-	146
65 and over		75	-	1	-	-	488
Totals		176	8	1	1	1	801
Add cases still current at year end		235	34	-	-	2	271
Grand Totals		812	210	8	1	41	1072
<u>Total Visits (closed cases only)</u>							
0 - 4		35	80	88	-	-	203
5 - 14		39	49	-	-	-	88
15 - 44		444	394	50	-	-	1195
45 - 64		1388	709	181	-	-	2278
65 and over		5776	1266	-	7	-	7049
Totals		7682	2498	319	7	307	10813
Add visits to cases current at year end		13772	1299	-	-	12	15083
Grand Totals		21454	3797	319	7	319	25896

DAY NURSERY

Park Street, Saltaire

Number of days open	246
Total attendances	9,290
Average daily attendance	38

Matron writes:-

"There has been little change in attendances of children or staff during 1968. The waiting list remains high although a majority of these applicants are submitted on grounds of separation of parents. Grounds for admission are those applied by the County Council which it is hoped will be reviewed in the near future. Students have been referred from the West Riding and Bradford for training courses and instruction".

WELFARE FOODS

Apart from proprietary foods sold at clinics, the Department is responsible for distribution of National Welfare Foods on behalf of the Ministry of Health. There are 10 Distribution Centres at which the following were issued in 1968:-

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Free</u>	<u>Charged</u>
National Dried Milk	83	1,697
Cod Liver Oil	125	1,353
Vitamin Tablets	6	824
Orange Juice	491	19,050

Distribution Centres

Somerset House, Shipley	Mon. to Fri. 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Wrose	Friday 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Baildon	Mon. & Wed. 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Myrtle Park, Bingley	Mon. to Fri. 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Thurs. 9 a.m. to 12 noon.
Harden	Alternate Wed. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Wilsden	" Tues. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Cullingworth	" Tues. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Denholme	" Wed. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Cottingley	Wednesday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Mobile Clinic	Alternate weeks.

BINGLEY AND BAILDON MOTHERS' CLUBS

A successful Mothers' Club has been run for many years at Bingley. Below is an excerpt from the Annual Report of the Baildon Mothers' Club which has a membership of 42.

Baildon Mothers' Club is a very thriving community. The meetings are held fortnightly and have a very good variety of subject matter. During 1968 there were 24 meetings.

January 3rd Holiday Slides

" 17th Dinner at Oakwood Hall

February 7th Mr. Rigg - Tong Park House Remand Home.

" 21st Mr. Huddleston of Greenwoods', Jewellers

March 6th Mrs. Minton of Emu Wools

" 20th Mrs. Whiteley - "A Horse was my Guide" (Sales Table)

April 3rd Howdens - Demonstration of Benina Dewing Machine

" 17th Films by Mr. Griffin of Threshfield Bakery

May 1st Mr. P. Doran, Divisional Education Officer, of Shipley

" 15th Mrs. Berry, Beauty Counsellor

June 5th Summer Outing to Green Hammerton

" 19th Mr. Kirk of Grattan Warehouses - film

July 3rd Walk to Harry Ramsden's

" 17th Miss J. Rycroft, Overseas Voluntary Service

August 7th Children's Picnic

" 21st Own Evening .

September 4th Mr. Hallawell, Family Service Unit

" 18th Annual General Meeting

October 2nd Mr. A. E. Brown, Fire Service

" 16th Visit to Bradford University

November 6th Plot Party

" 20th Mr. Andrews, Child Psychologist

December 4th Mrs. L. Annakin, Wine Making

" 18th Christmas Party

There was an average attendance of 39 members. Four of the meetings were social events, e.g. Christmas Dinner, Plot Party, Summer Outing and Walk to Harry Ramsden's

20 were speakers on a variety of subjects.

The mothers collect used stamps to help children in Biafra, old spectacles for India and toys for an Orphanage in Oldham at Christmas.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

(a) Periodic Inspections:-

Total pupils inspected:- 2,572

Physical condition of pupils inspected:-

Satisfactory	2,570
Unsatisfactory	2

Pupils found at periodic inspection to require treatment	232
--	-----

Defects of vision, excluding squint	110
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Any other condition	137
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(b) Other Inspections:-

Number of special inspections	272
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Number of re-inspections	128
Total	<u>400</u>

Notes: A special inspection is one carried out at the special request of a parent, doctor, nurse, teacher or other person.

A re-inspection is an inspection arising out of one of the periodic medical inspections or out of a special inspection.

(c) Infestation with Vermin:-

Number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses	14,832
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Number of individual pupils found to be infested	713
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DEFECTS FOUND AT PERIODIC AND SPECIAL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS DURING THE YEAR

DEFECT OR DISEASE	Periodic Inspections						Special Inspections			
	Entrants		Leavers		Others		(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)
	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)
Skin	12	44	7	17	17	52	36	113	31	8
Eyes - (a) Vision	32	109	18	43	60	136	110	288	32	24
(b) Squint	5	28	-	7	5	21	10	56	-	2
(c) Other	4	10	-	4	2	12	6	26	-	-
Ears - (a) Hearing	3	39	3	5	2	34	8	78	5	12
(b) Otitis Media	2	24	1	8	-	34	3	66	2	2
(c) Other	-	1	-	1	-	10	-	12	-	-
Nose and Throat	5	54	3	14	8	27	16	95	2	4
Speech	3	20	4	3	7	12	14	35	3	2
Lymphatic Glands	1	29	-	1	3	19	4	49	1	1
Heart	-	7	-	4	2	17	2	28	-	3
Lungs	3	46	-	11	6	26	9	85	1	-
Development (a) Hernia	1	10	-	2	2	1	3	13	-	-
(b) Other	2	12	-	-	2	16	4	28	1	2
Orthopaedic (a) Posture	-	3	-	3	1	7	1	13	-	1
(b) Feet	7	14	1	7	10	19	18	40	3	-
(c) Other	1	11	1	7	2	16	4	34	2	-
Nervous System										
(a) Epilepsy	1	3	-	2	1	2	2	7	-	1
(b) Other	1	24	-	2	-	18	1	44	-	5
Psychological										
(a) Development	1	2	-	3	-	3	1	8	1	1
(b) Stability	1	15	-	25	-	29	1	69	2	3
Abdomen	1	5	-	3	1	14	2	22	-	1
Other	-	4	-	5	-	1	-	10	-	-

(T) Denotes treatment prescribed

(O) Denotes condition to be kept under observation

TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED AND ASSISTED SCHOOLS

Number of cases known
to have been dealt with

EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	2
Errors of refraction (including squint)	<u>601</u>
Total	603

Number of pupils for whom spectacles
were prescribed 114

DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding uncleanliness)

Ringworm (body)	3
Scabies	6
Impetigo	5
Other skin diseases	<u>2</u>
Total	16

5. Total number of attendances at Consultant Clinics - -
6. Number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids in 1968

ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

		<u>Pre-school Children</u>	<u>School Children</u>
<u>Orthopaedic Clinic (Treatment Centre)</u>			
1.	Sessions held during the year	182	-
2.	Number of patients treated	26	71
3.	Total attendances	174	368

Domiciliary Treatment

Number of visits to patients' homes	17	-
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Appliances

Number of appliances - (a) recommended	3	-
(b) obtained	2	-

SPEECH THERAPY

1.	Total number of sessions held during the year	94
2. (a)	Number of new cases treated during the year	56
	(b) Number of cases already attending for treatment from previous year	13
	(c) Total number of cases treated	69

OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

		<u>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</u>
(a)	Pupils with minor ailments	30
(b)	Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	1
(c)	Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	522

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1933

Number of children examined during the year
in connection with applications -

for employment (including entertainments) 137

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

Children inspected	9,188
Children found to require treatment	4,915
Children offered treatment	4,746
Children treated	2,723
Total attendances	6,818
Extractions	
Temporary	2,336
Permanent	634
General anaesthetics	973
Fillings	
Temporary	1,311
Permanent	4,881

DISPOSAL OF HANDICAPPED PUPILS

In Residential Special Schools	22
In Day Special Schools	26
In Heaton Royds Day Special School	22
In Senior E.S.N. Schools	22
Awaiting admission to Day Special Schools)	
Awaiting admission to Residential Schools)	22
Awaiting admission to Heaton Royds School)	

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF ENTRANTS TO TRAINING COLLEGE

Number of examinations carried out during year 99

APPENDICES

CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1961 (REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN)

SHIPLEY

Cause of Death	Male	Female	All Persons	% of Total deaths	Death Rate
					por 1,000 Inhabitants
All causes	176	194	370	100	12.64
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	1	1	2	0.54	0.07
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	1	1	2	0.54	0.07
Malignant neoplasm - stomach	5	5	10	2.70	0.34
" " - lung, bronchus	26	3	29	7.84	0.99
" " - breast	-	4	4	1.08	0.14
" " - uterus	-	1	1	0.27	0.03
Leukaemia	-	2	2	0.54	0.07
Other malignant neoplasms, etc.	16	28	44	11.89	1.50
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	-	1	1	0.27	0.03
Diabetes mellitus	-	4	4	1.08	0.14
Avitaminoses, etc.	-	1	1	0.27	0.03
Other endocrine, etc. diseases	-	1	1	0.27	0.03
Ileitis	-	1	1	0.27	0.03
Other diseases of nervous system, etc.	1	1	2	0.54	0.07
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	2	5	7	1.89	0.24
Hypertensive disease	3	7	10	2.70	0.34
Ischaemic heart disease	52	50	102	27.57	3.48
Other forms of heart disease	5	9	14	3.78	0.48
Cerebrovascular disease	20	28	48	12.97	1.64
Other diseases of circulatory system	3	6	9	2.43	0.31
Influenza	-	3	3	0.81	0.10
Pneumonia	12	9	21	5.68	0.72
Bronchitis and emphysema	15	5	20	5.41	0.68
Asthma	-	1	1	0.27	0.03
Peptic ulcer	1	1	2	0.54	0.07
Other diseases of digestive system	1	2	3	0.81	0.10
" " " genito-urinary "	2	2	4	1.08	0.14
Congenital anomalies	4	-	4	1.08	0.14
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	2	1	3	0.81	0.10
Motor vehicle accidents	2	3	5	1.35	0.17
All other accidents	-	5	5	1.35	0.17
Suicide and self inflicted injuries	-	2	2	0.54	0.07
All other external causes	2	1	3	0.81	0.10

CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1960 (REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN)

BINGLEY

Cause of Death	Male	Female	All Persons	% of Total deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants
All causes	160	159	319	100	12.71
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	2	2	0.63	0.08
Malignant neoplasm - stomach	3	3	6	1.88	0.24
" " - lung, bronchus	8	2	10	3.13	0.40
" " - breast	-	2	2	0.63	0.08
" " - uterus	-	5	5	1.57	0.20
Leukaemia	1	2	3	0.94	0.12
Other malignant neoplasms, etc	22	20	42	13.17	1.67
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	-	1	1	0.31	0.04
Diabetes mellitus	1	-	1	0.31	0.04
Avitaminoses	-	1	1	0.31	0.04
Other diseases of nervous system	1	2	3	0.94	0.12
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	1	1	2	0.63	0.08
Hypertensive disease	4	7	11	3.45	0.44
Ischaemic heart disease	51	21	72	22.57	2.87
Other forms of heart disease	7	15	22	6.90	0.88
Cerebrovascular disease	19	33	52	16.30	2.07
Other diseases of circulatory system	6	8	14	4.39	0.56
Influenza	-	1	1	0.31	0.04
Pneumonia	4	13	17	5.33	0.60
Bronchitis and emphysema	15	2	17	5.33	0.68
Other diseases of respiratory system	2	2	4	1.25	0.16
Peptic ulcer	-	2	2	0.63	0.08
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	1	-	1	0.31	0.04
Cirrhosis of liver	1	3	4	1.25	0.16
Other diseases of digestive system	1	2	3	0.94	0.12
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1	0.31	0.04
Other diseases, genito-urinary system	1	1	2	0.63	0.08
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	3	-	3	0.94	0.12
Other causes of perinatal mortality	-	1	1	0.31	0.04
Symptoms and ill defined conditions	-	1	1	0.31	0.04
Motor vehicle accidents	4	1	5	1.57	0.20
All other accidents	2	2	4	1.25	0.16
Suicide and self inflicted injuries	1	3	4	1.25	0.16

CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1968 (Registrar General's Return)

BAILEY DOM

Cause of Death	Male	Female	All Persons	% of Total deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants
All causes	88	73	161	100	11.74
Malignant neoplasm - stomach	2	2	4	2.48	0.29
" " - lung, bronchus	4	-	4	2.48	0.29
" " - breast	-	4	4	2.48	0.29
" " - uterus	-	1	1	0.62	0.07
Leukaemia	1	1	2	1.24	0.15
Other malignant neoplasms, etc.	9	8	17	10.56	1.24
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	1	-	1	0.62	0.07
Other endocrine, etc. diseases	1	1	2	1.24	0.15
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	-	1	1	0.62	0.07
Hypertensive disease	1	-	1	0.62	0.07
Ischaemic heart disease	24	23	47	29.19	3.43
Other forms of heart disease	4	1	5	3.11	0.36
Cerebrovascular disease	8	12	20	12.42	1.46
Other diseases of circulatory system	2	3	5	3.11	0.36
Influenza	-	1	1	0.62	0.07
Pneumonia	9	3	12	7.45	0.36
Bronchitis and emphysema	11	2	13	8.07	0.95
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	3	4	2.48	0.29
Other diseases of digestive system	1	-	1	0.62	0.07
Hepatitis and nephrosis	1	-	1	0.62	0.07
Other diseases, genito-urinary system	2	1	3	1.86	0.22
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	-	2	2	1.24	0.15
Congenital anomalies	1	1	2	1.24	0.15
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	1	1	2	1.24	0.15
Motor vehicle accidents	2	1	3	1.86	0.22
All other accidents	2	-	2	1.24	0.15
Suicide and self inflicted injuries	-	1	1	0.62	0.07

CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1968 (REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN)

DENHOLME

CAUSE OF DEATH	Male	Female	ALL Persons	% of Total deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants
All Causes	23	20	43	100	15.99
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	-	1	1	2.33	0.37
Malignant neoplasms - stomach	-	1	1	2.33	0.37
" " - lung, bronchus	1	-	1	2.33	0.37
" " - breast	-	2	2	4.65	0.74
Other malignant neoplasms	2	1	3	6.98	1.12
Diabetes mellitus	-	1	1	2.33	0.37
Ischaemic heart disease	7	2	9	20.93	3.35
Other forms of heart disease	1	1	2	4.65	0.74
Cerebrovascular disease	6	7	13	30.23	4.83
Other forms of circulatory disease	-	1	1	2.33	0.37
Pneumonia	2	1	3	6.98	1.12
Bronchitis and emphysema	2	-	2	4.65	0.74
Peptic ulcer	1	-	1	2.33	0.37
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	-	1	1	2.33	0.37
Other diseases, genito-urinary system	1	-	1	2.33	0.37
Birth injury, difficult labour	-	1	1	2.33	0.37

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED

	SHIPLEY	BINGLEY	BAILDON	DENHOLME
Measles	120	99	98	5
Dysentery	72	-	5	23
Scarlet Fever	8	13	3	6
Encephalitis	-	1	-	-
Food Poisoning	6	-	1	1
Whooping Cough	25	23	12	3
Infective Jaundice	6	5	1	-
Pneumonia	45	11	3	9
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	1	-	-
Tuberculosis	4	4	4	-
- Respiratory	1	1	-	-
Erysipelas	1	1	-	1

METEOROLOGICAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

READINGS TAKEN APPROXIMATELY 1.4 MILES SOUTH OF SHIPLEY TOWN HALL

1968	Highest Maximum Temperature	Lowest Maximum Temperature	Average Mean Temperature	Total Sunshine (hours)	Total rain (inches)	Days of Fog at 9 a.m.	Days of Snow Lying at 9 a.m.
January	54	32	38.8	29.9	2.39	4	8
February	44	35	34.3	59.4	1.90	6	7
March	67	35	42.6	100.6	5.52	1	1
April	66	38	45.8	159.6	2.17	0	1
May	71	43	48.1	119.0	3.49	1	0
June	80	58	57.7	192.2	3.04	0	0
July	73	56	57.3	92.7	3.56	0	0
August	79	58	58.7	120.4	1.95	0	0
September	71	55	55.6	77.7	8.24	1	0
October	66	51	53.3	61.3	3.18	5	0
November	55	41	42.4	26.0	3.29	3	0
December	49	33	36.6	24.7	2.46	7	2

Total sunshine in year 1071.5 hours
Total rainfall in year 41.19 inches

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of
the Factories Act, 1961

SHIPLEY

INSPECTIONS by Public Health Inspectors for purposes of provisions as to health

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Number on Register</u>	<u>Number of -</u>		
		<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers prosecuted</u>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities..	12	4	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	189	59	6	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total	201	63	6	Nil

Cases in which DEFECTS were found

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Number of cases in which defects were found</u>				<u>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</u>
	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>To H.M. Inspector</u>	<u>Referred By H.M. Inspector</u>	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	2	2	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	6	5	-	-	-
Total	8	7	Nil	Nil	Nil

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1961

BINGLEY

INSPECTIONS by Public Health Inspectors for purposes of provisions as to health

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Number on Register</u>	<u>Number of -</u>		
		<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers Prosecuted</u>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	-	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority..	166	9	7	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total	166	9	7	Nil

Cases in which DEFECTS were found

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Number of cases in which defects were found</u>				<u>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</u>
	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Referred To H.H. Inspector</u>	<u>By H.H. Inspector</u>	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Insuitable or defective	9	9	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	9	9	-	-	-

PREScribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1961

BAILDON

INSPECTIONS by Public Health Inspectors for purposes of provisions as to health

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Number on Register</u>	Number of -		<u>Occupiers Prosecuted</u>
		<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Written Notices</u>	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities..	35	8	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	8	4	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	10	6	-	-
Total	53	18	-	-

Cases in which DEFECTS were found

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Found</u>	<u>Number of cases in which defects were found</u>			<u>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</u>
		<u>Remedied</u>	<u>To H.M. Inspector</u>	<u>Referred By H.M. Inspector</u>	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
{a} Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
{b} Unsuitable or defective	4	4	-	-	-
{c} Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	4	Nil	Nil	Nil

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1961

DEMIOLINE

INSPECTIONS by Public Health Inspectors for purposes of provisions as to health

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Number on Register</u>	<u>Number of -</u>	<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers prosecuted</u>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities..	1	1	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	15	33	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	8	1,211	-	-
Total	24	1,245	Nil	Nil

Cases in which DEFECTS were found

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Number of cases in which defects were found</u>		<u>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</u>
			<u>Referred To H.H. Inspector</u>	<u>By H.H. Inspector</u>	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

OUTWORKERS

Section 133

Section 134

No. of out-workers in August List required by Section 133(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending List to the Council	No. of Prosecutions for failure to supply Lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	No. of Notices served	No. of Prosecu- tions
--	---	---	--	-----------------------------	-----------------------------

SHIPLEY

Wearing apparel
manufacture

Textile weaving

BINGLEY

Textile weaving

BAILDON

Textile weaving

DENHOLME

Textile
Burling & mending

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT 1946

New Claims to Sickness Benefit in 1968 lodged
At the Shipley office of the Department of Health and Social Security

Jan	2	597	Apr	2	240	July	2	196	Oct.	1	229
	9	551		9	228		9	237		8	291
	16	451		16	115		16	231		15	266
	23	399		23	236		23	215		22	302
	30	317		30	212		30	225		29	283
Feb	6	397	May	7	195	Aug	6	139	Nov	5	287
	13	340		14	207		13	121		12	273
	20	339		21	210		20	175		19	296
	27	328		28	204		27	161		26	240
Mar	5	301	Jun	4	146	Sep	3	152	Dec	3	313
	12	333		11	178		10	191		10	242
	19	338		18	204		17	205		17	277
	26	277		25	194		24	224		24)	420
										31)	

LIST OF CLINICS

TABLE OF CLINICS

Premises	Ante-Natal	Infant Welfare	School	Type	Other Day	Type	Other Day	Consultants	Day
BALDON Cliffe Avenue	Frid. pm. (alternate) A.C.H./H.V.(2)	Mon. pm. Wed. pm. GP/H.V.(2)	-	Immunisation	Mon. pm. GP/H.V.(2)	-	-	-	-
BINGLEY Hyrtle Park	Tues. pm. A.C.H./H.(2) Wed. pm. (alternate) Relaxation H./H.V.	Thurs. am. Thurs. pm. A.C.H./H.V.(2)	Frid. pm. A.C.H./H.V.	Remedial Exercises Cervical Cytology	Mon. pm. ON Wed. am. (Alt.) A.C.H./H.V.	-	-	-	-
Old Technical Institute	-	-	Dental	Mon. to Friday au/p.m.	-	-	-	-	-
County Secondary School	-	-	Tues am. Tues pm. G.P./H.V	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cottingley Littlelands	-	-	Wed. pm. G.P./H.V.(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cullingworth Halifax Rd	-	-	Frid. pm. (alternate) Relaxation H./H.V.	Tues. pm. (Alternate) G.P./H.V	-	-	-	-	-
Harden Memorial Hall	-	-	-	Wed. pm. (Alternate) A.C.H./H.V	-	-	-	-	-
"Hiltsden Royd House	-	-	-	Tues. pm. (Alternate) G.P./H.V	-	-	-	-	-

Note: The following abbreviations are used:-

ACIC Departmental Medical Officer (Senior or Other)
GP General Practitioner
HHS Hospital Medical Staff (Consultant or Other)
HV Health Visitor and/or School Nurse

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